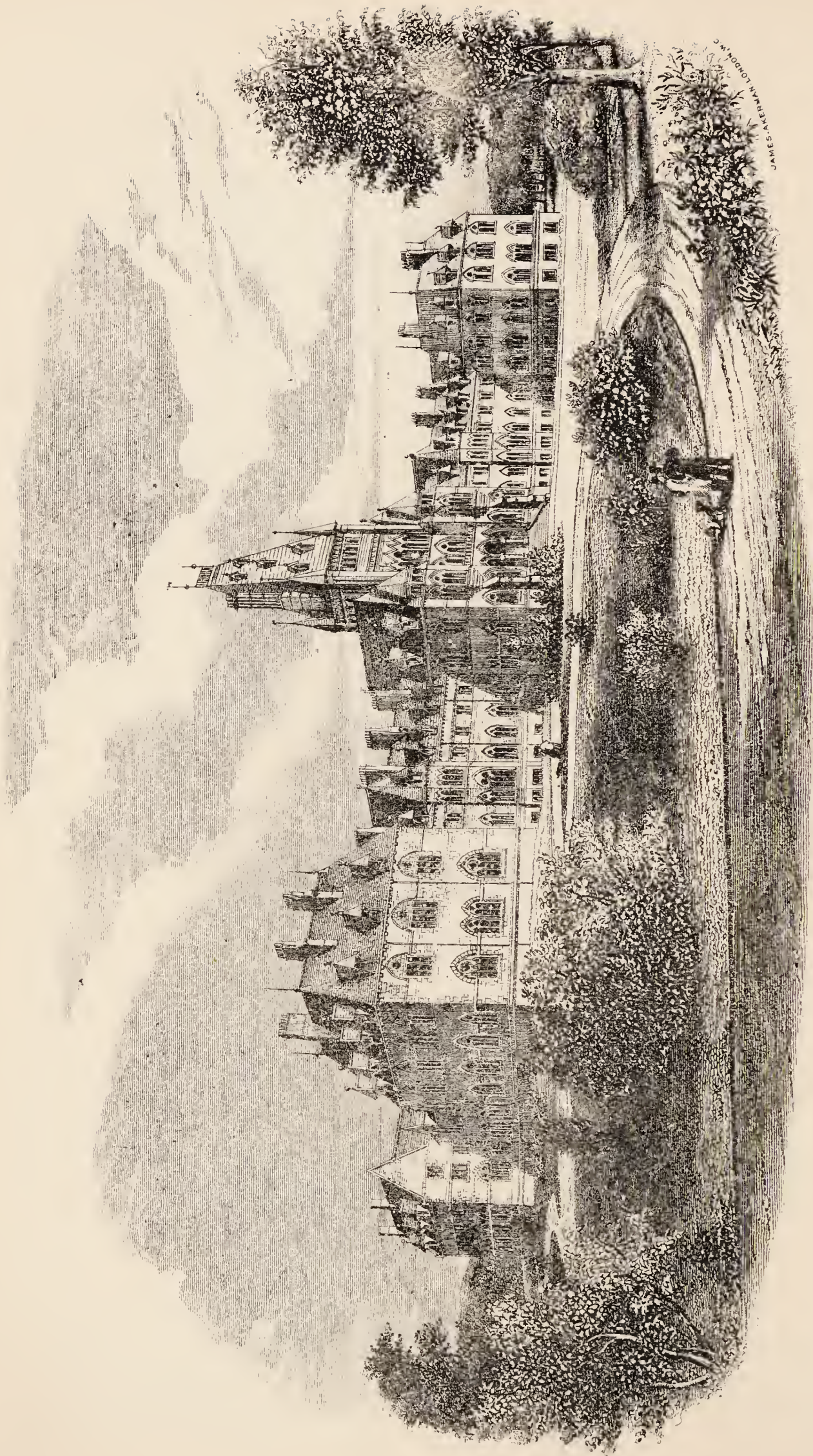




ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM
FOR THE CARE, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING OF
IDIOTIC, IMBECILE, AND WEAK-MINDED
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS,

BELONGING TO

LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,
CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

God help the Imbecile ! more dark their lot
Than dumb, or deaf, the cripple, or the blind :
The closed soul-vision theirs, the blighted mind ;
Babes though full-grown ; the page of life a blot.

' Yet say, shall their affliction be abhorred ?
Their need o'erlooked ? shall Charity pass by,
Leave them to perish with averted eye ?
Forbid, the love that burns to serve her Lord !'

OFFICES :

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER ;
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, BANK STREET, MANCHESTER.

Principal and Secretary,—MR. JAMES DIGGENS.

OCTOBER, 1896.



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**The Royal Albert Asylum is open for Inspection
On Mondays and Thursdays only, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.**

A Donation of Five Guineas entitles a Subscriber to one Vote for Life, in the election of patients, and an Annual Subscription of a Guinea to two Annual Votes. Votes increase in the same proportion for higher sums.

Collecting Purses may be had on application to the Principal and Secretary. Every Five Guineas obtained will entitle the Collector to a Life Vote.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the Principal and Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster; or to the General Treasurer, the Lancaster Banking Company, Lancaster. Early intimation of money paid into Local Banks should be sent to Mr. James Diggins, in order that the usual official acknowledgment may be promptly made.

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FORM OF BEQUEST.

I BEQUEATH TO THE TREASURER, for the time being, of THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, situate at Lancaster, the sum of _____ to be applied to the purposes of that Institution, such Legacy to be paid, in precedence of the other pecuniary Legacies hereby bequeathed, out of such part of my Personal Estate, not specifically bequeathed, as the law permits to be appropriated by Will to charitable purposes.

LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton	10,000	0	0
Asa Lees, Esq., Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne	10,000	0	0
Thomas Wrigley, Esq., Timberhurst, Bury	10,000	0	0
Mrs. R. B. Dodgson, Blackburn	9,000	0	0
Miss Hannah Pickard, Osset	7,285	14	4
John Bairstow, Esq., Preston	5,000	0	0
John Eden, Esq., Durham	5,000	0	0
The Very Rev. Geo. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham...	5,000	0	0
Charles Hodgson, Esq., Durham	2,700	0	0
John Abbott, Esq., Halifax... ..	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Cort, Kirkby, Liverpool... ..	2,000	0	0
Samuel Fielden, Esq., Centre Vale, Todmorden	2,000	0	0
John Walker, Esq., Preston	1,800	0	0
John Manchester, Esq., Preston	1,023	14	3
Miss Anna Andrews Hibbert, Southport	1,012	12	10
Major Barker, Holme Field, Wakefield	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Goulden, Salford... ..	1,000	0	0
Mrs. P. Martin, Bolton-le-Moors	1,000	0	0
Richard Newsham, Esq., Preston	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Ormrod, Wyersdale Park, Garstang	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	1,000	0	0
Andrew Pickard, Esq., Ossett	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Sterndale Rooke, Keswick	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	1,000	0	0
James Taylor, Esq., Rawtenstall	1,000	0	0
James Wrigley, Esq., Holbeck, Windermere... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	985	12	8
Mrs. Bindloss, Kendal and Milnthorpe	900	0	0
Alderman Watson, Preston... ..	900	0	0
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster	720	0	0
Miss E. A. Ball, Southport... ..	620	18	7
Mrs. Jane Dover, Skiddaw Bank, Keswick	615	11	9
John Brown, Esq., Rotherham	548	15	0
Henry Brown, Esq., Rawdon	500	0	0
Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds... ..	500	0	0
James Cunningham, Esq., Lytham	500	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, Lytham	500	0	0
John Greenhalgh, Esq., St. Annes-on-the-Sea	500	0	0
Nathaniel Greenhalgh, Esq., Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors	500	0	0
Mrs. A. H. Danby Harcourt, Swinton Park, York	500	0	0
Miss Hannah Goad, Ulverston	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	500	0	0
Miss Alice Lowe, Blackpool	500	0	0
Edward Kirk Norris, Esq., Northenden	500	0	0
Joseph Nutter, Esq., Halifax	500	0	0
Mrs. Pierson, Bardsea, Ulverston	500	0	0
Thomas Warner, Esq., Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge... ..	500	0	0
Miss Ann Wilson, Bolton	500	0	0

	£	s.	d
Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., Bolton	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester	500	0	0
Miss Catharine Foveaux, Kilburn, London	471	13	11
Miss Frances Barnes, Carlisle	450	0	0
John Burley, Esq., Halifax... .. .	450	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale	450	0	0
Miss Dandy, Southport	450	0	0
Miss Sarah Walton, Halifax	436	16	0
Miss Bradshaw, Lancaster	400	0	0
Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., Durham	390	0	0
Mrs. Mary Kitson, Rochdale	346	9	1
Miss Ann Milburn, Windermere	303	6	8
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere	300	0	0
Mrs. Mary Redfern, Rose Lea, Knutsford	270	11	5
E. Denis de Vitré, Esq., M.D., Lancaster	250	0	0
Miss A. M. Newton, Reddish	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	221	0	9
Miss L. A. Hutchinson, Malvern	205	0	0
Mrs. Mary King Birchall, Blackburn	200	0	0
James Cook, Esq., Stretford, Manchester	200	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge	200	0	0
Mrs. Middlehurst, Wigan	200	0	0
Mrs. Agnes Pattinson, Bowness	200	0	0
James Slingsby, Esq., Skipton	200	0	0
Miss E. Cowley, Sheffield	184	0	0
Mrs. Hague, Dewsbury	180	0	0
Mrs. Parkinson, Burnley	180	0	0
Charles Watson, Esq., Halifax	180	0	0
Frank Lowther, Esq., Manchester	105	0	0
Mrs. Walling, Preston	102	12	4
Miss Mary Elizabeth Baldwin, Lancaster	100	0	0
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Brooke, Brighouse	100	0	0
John Buckley, Esq., Saddleworth	100	0	0
Miss Jane Clarke, Lancaster	100	0	0
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Rochdale	100	0	0
Mrs. Eastham, Kirkby Lonsdale	100	0	0
Miss Charlotte Freeman, Liversedge	100	0	0
Mrs. Freeman, Halifax	100	0	0
Mrs. Esther Gee, Lytham	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers	100	0	0
Miss Alice Giles, Cheltenham	100	0	0
James S. Harrison, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale	100	0	0
C. R. Jacson, Esq., Preston	100	0	0
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Howard Livesey, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Rand, Bradford	100	0	0
William Henry Rawson, Esq., Mill House, Halifax	100	0	0
J. P. Chamberlain Starkie, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe	100	0	0
Miss Gertrude S. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe	100	0	0
Geo. Wright, Esq., Southport	100	0	0
T. Titterington, Esq., Barton-on-Irwell	92	10	0
W. Scott Brown, Esq., Manchester	90	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington	90	0	0
John George Hargreaves, Esq., Durham	90	0	0
Thomas Lancaster, Esq., Preston	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster	90	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Bryan (Matron, R. A. A.), Lancaster... .. .	86	1	4

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Isabella Stephinson, Willington, Durham	84	11	5
Miss Eliza Brooks, Willaston, Nantwich... ..	50	8	0
Edward Armstrong, Esq., Grassington, Skipton	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Armstrong, Lancaster	50	0	0
Joseph Cockshoot, Esq., Manchester	50	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Emett, Liverpool	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Hamilton, Harrogate	50	0	0
Joseph Harger, Esq., Settle	50	0	0
Rev. T. B. Holgate, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Ostle, Birkby, Maryport... ..	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Swarbrick, Bolton-le-Moors	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham	50	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
John Townley, Esq., Southport... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Waite, Ripon	50	0	0
J. L. Whimpray, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, Lancaster	45	0	0
Thomas Dewhurst, Esq., Lancaster... ..	45	0	0
Miss E. A. Pendry, Harewood, Leeds	45	0	0
J. W. Wright, Esq., Bingley	45	0	0
Mrs. Charnley, Lancaster	40	0	0
David Moore, Esq., Lancaster	25	0	0
John Pollard, Esq., Holker, Ulverston	23	19	0
Martha Farnworth, Boothstown, Manchester	23	17	7
Mrs Martha Taylor, Halifax	22	1	7
Thomas Taylor, Esq., Lancaster	20	0	0
Miss Ann Bousfield	19	19	0
James Dickinson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
John Jacobson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Mrs. Park, Ulverston	19	19	0
Robert McWhan, Esq., Birkenhead... ..	19	19	0
William Welch, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Thomas Woods, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Joshua Horner, Esq., Halifax	19	14	0
Jonathan Blackburn, Esq., Lancaster	18	0	0
Miss Ann Fearon, Cockermouth	18	0	0
Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme, Skipton	15	0	0
Gilfred Lewthwaite, Esq., Stott Park, Ulverston	10	10	0
E. T. Foster, Esq., Settle	10	0	0
J. W. Leather, Esq., De Grey Lodge, Leeds... ..	10	0	0
Miss Mary Armstrong, Carlisle	9	0	0
Rev. Edmund Luby, Glasson, Lancaster	5	5	0

PROSPECTUS.

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM has been established for the care, education, and training of Idiots and Imbeciles of all classes belonging to the Seven Northern Counties, viz.:—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England and Wales, returned at the Census of 1881 was 32,717. Of these, 8,764 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,422 being between Five years of age and Twenty. But accurate statistics as to the prevalence of idiocy or imbecility are difficult to obtain, and there is no doubt that the foregoing returns are considerably below the actual number, owing to the general ignorance on the subject, and the natural desire in families to conceal the existence of the malady.

Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly developed physical organisation, which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers, Idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate Institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The Commissioners in Lunacy, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of Idiots with Lunatics, as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. In their Report for 1865, the Commissioners observe: "It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot children, whose mental faculties and physical powers and habits are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. The benefits to be derived, even in idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavours to develop the dormant powers, physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous." Again, in their Report for 1874, the Commissioners state: "We should be glad to see the noble example of the Northern Counties in this direction followed in other parts of the kingdom, since Idiots form a large proportion of the mentally afflicted, and require peculiar treatment, distinct from that applicable to the Insane." Referring to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, the *Lancet* (June 20th, 1868) says:—"We hail the establishment of this Asylum as another proof of the more scientific therapeutics to which the insane are now subjected. Till within the last few years the Idiot or the Imbecile child was invariably accommodated, not only in the same building, but in the same ward, with the victims to dementia, melancholia, or chronic mania. The effects of this indiscriminate classification and treatment were most pernicious. The young Idiot or Imbecile, at the impressible and plastic period of his life, suffered from daily and nightly contact with those confirmed or aggravated cases of lunacy, and the only opportunity available for his rescue was then allowed to slip, until his case also became aggravated or confirmed. The benefits of the new system have been signally satisfactory."

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the largest Idiot Asylum in this country, calculates that of the cases admitted into that Institution, "10 per cent. become self-supporting; 40 per cent. become so far improved as to cease to use up a sane life in their care, and become contributors to the common stock; and the remainder, all but 6 per cent., are invariably

improved in their habits, and become greatly lessened burdens on their families and society." Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., and Mr. Millard, in their work on the "Classification Training, and Education of Idiots," thus describe the success of specific treatment:—"Weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-depending; the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw; the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, while in a few instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves has been gained; and the moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual, and depraved." The late Dr. Seguin, the distinguished physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, said, after thirty years' practical experience in the education and training of Idiots:—"Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than 40 per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women."

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM is situated about a mile from Lancaster; and the Estate upon which it is erected consists of about 169 acres of excellent land in a charming and salubrious situation, commanding fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake Mountains. Accommodation has been provided for 600 inmates, and the arrangements comprise every convenience for the specific treatment of idiots and imbeciles. The system of Training pursued in the Asylum is designed to secure, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the patients. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation. The Institution is under the medical care of a Resident Physician and an Assistant Medical Officer.

Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are *not* eligible for admission; nor those who are incurably Hydrocephalic. Idiocy which is complicated with blindness or deafness, is also a disqualification.

The following are some of the principal Rules and Regulations:—

PATIENTS.—Two classes of Patients, of both sexes, are admitted into the Asylum:—

1. Free patients, between the ages of Six and Fifteen, whose friends are proved to be unable to meet the lowest payment. They are elected by the votes of the Subscribers, and received for Seven years, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Asylum.
2. Paying patients admitted by the Central Committee, without election, and at any time. The charges vary according to the requirements and circumstances of the friends of applicants.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications must be addressed to the Principal and Secretary, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Central Committee will institute inquiries to ascertain if there be a reasonable probability that the Candidates will be benefited by the system adopted in the Asylum, and decide the terms on which they ought to be admitted. Previously to the election, a list of approved applicants from each County will be sent to the Subscribers entitled to vote for the admission of patients.

MODE OF ELECTING PATIENTS.—In order to meet the various opinions entertained as to the proper mode of electing patients, Subscribers have the option of voting directly by means of voting papers; or of transferring their votes to their respective Local or County Committees. Canvassing for Votes is prohibited.

VOTES.—Donors of Five Guineas have a Life Vote, and Annual Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea an Annual Vote, for each vacancy due to their respective Counties. The right of voting, as regards higher sums, increases in the same proportion.

VOTES OF MINISTERS.—Any Minister preaching, or lending his pulpit for, a Sermon on behalf of the Institution, has a Vote for Life. The Minister of the Place of Worship where the Collection is made, is also entitled to Life Votes for the amount thus raised, at the rate of One Vote for every Five Guineas.

PERPETUATION OF VOTES.—At the death of a Donor, a vote for every Ten Guineas of his gift is vested in perpetuity in the Committee of the County to which the gift was originally made; and Legacies confer the same privilege. This voting power is never to exceed one-fourth of the entire voting power belonging to the Donors and Subscribers in the County.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Institution is confided to—

- (a) A Central Committee, which consists of Representatives from each of the Local Committees, and of Fifteen Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, to be chosen at the General Annual Meeting.
- (b) County Committees, constituted by the Members of the Central Committee forming themselves into Sub-Committees for promoting, in their respective Counties, the interests of the Asylum.
- (c) Local Committees, for the purpose of obtaining funds and generally promoting the interests of the Asylum. Every Local Committee is entitled to send one Representative to the Central Committee, and an additional Representative for each entire Thousand Guineas in Donations after the first Thousand Guineas, and for each entire Fifty Guineas in Annual Subscriptions after the first Fifty Guineas, contributed in that district.

The number of patients *elected* by each County is regulated by the amount of its contributions. Of the 559 patients now in the Asylum, 254 belong to Lancashire, 155 to Yorkshire, 50 to Durham, 47 to Cheshire, 19 to Cumberland, 18 to Northumberland, 12 to Westmorland. Four full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

Testimony to the successful working of the Royal Albert Asylum has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by the late Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. The *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Manchester Courier*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Bradford Observer*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Preston Herald*, *Halifax Courier*, *Southport Visitor*, and other leading journals, have sent Special Correspondents to describe the daily life of the Institution.

The OBJECT being one of broad Christian philanthropy, CHALLENGES THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES, and the Committee now confidently appeal for help to raise the Idiot and Imbecile from their state of wasteful sloth, physical deterioration, and mental and moral darkness. The Applications for Admission are both numerous and urgent. The Central Committee, therefore, while gratefully acknowledging the generous support which they have received in the past, earnestly APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Legacies are invested, under Rule 36, for the permanent benefit of the Institution.

Reports, Pamphlets, Regulations of Admission, and other information, will be gladly supplied by the Principal and Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

JOHN T. HIBBERT, *Chairman of the Central Committee.*

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Liverpool, }
ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, York, } *Vice-Chairmen.*

JAMES DIGGENS, *Principal and Secretary.*

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM having been established for the benefit of all classes of Idiots and Imbeciles, the Central Committee have purchased a Detached House with extensive private grounds, in convenient proximity to the Asylum Estate, as a Home for special Private Patients attending the Schools and other Occupations at the Institution. BRUNTON HOUSE combines, for Private Patients paying remunerative rates, the seclusion and comforts of a Private Residence with the hygienic, educational, and training resources of a Public Institution under responsible management.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES,

LANCASTER.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 21, 1864.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Trustees.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD MUNCASTER.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.

Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE.
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.
His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY, G.C.B.	The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER.
The Right Hon. EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD NEWTON.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF FEVERSHAM.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM.	
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.	

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.

Vice-Chairmen.

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SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, Knt., York.

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 Lancaster), Bradford.
 CHARLES FRANCE, Esq., Bradford.
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GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.

—: o :—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM was held in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Monday, October 12th, 1896 ;

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, E.M., K.G.,
(THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SHEFFIELD),

PRESIDING.

The Report of the Central Committee was presented by the Principal and Secretary (Mr. James Diggins), and the CHAIRMAN addressed the Meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed :—

- 1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented ; and, whilst gratefully recognising therein many evidences of satisfactory progress, both with regard to the finances and the beneficent operations of the Royal Albert Asylum, this Meeting earnestly commends to the generous consideration of the philanthropic public of Yorkshire and the other Associated Counties the proposed extension of the Asylum with a view to make more adequate provision for the care and treatment of patients becoming epileptic while in the Institution, as well as to supply additional accommodation for feeble and ordinary patients.

Moved by Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., (Chairman of the Sheffield Local Committee) ; and seconded by the Rev J. R. Eyre (Vicar of Sheffield).

- 2.—That this Meeting tenders its hearty thanks to the Committees and Collectors of the Yorkshire and other Ladies' Associations for the ability and earnestness with which they have successfully endeavoured to obtain contributions and otherwise to promote the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum ; and this Meeting trusts that the excellent examples thus afforded may induce friends of the Institution in other districts to co-operate with the Central Committee in a similar manner.

Moved by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Knt., (Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee) ; seconded by Alderman Charles Brown, Chester.

- 3.—That this Meeting cordially acknowledges the valuable services of the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee ; and, in compliance with Rule 24, hereby appoints the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., and the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year :—

SIR THOMAS STOREY.	HENRY GARNETT, ESQ.	WILLIAM O. ROPER, ESQ.
REV. C. T. ROYDS, M A.	ALBERT GREG, ESQ.	SAMUEL SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ.
REV. W. BONSEY, M.A	SAMUEL J. HARRIS, ESQ.	ABRAM SEWARD, Esq.
EDWARD B. DAWSON, ESQ.	COLONEL MARTON.	EDWARD STOREY, Esq.
THOS. G. EDMONDSON, ESQ.	GEO. W. MAXSTED, ESQ.	

Moved by Sir Henry Stephenson, Sheffield ; seconded by Herbert Radcliffe, Esq., Rochdale.

- 4.—That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., and the Gentlemen who have been associated with him as the Sheffield Local Committee ; and that the following Gentlemen (with power to add to their number) be invited to act in the same capacity in furtherance of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum.

Sir FREDERICK T. MAPPIN, Bart., M.P.,
(*Chairman.*)

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF
SHEFFIELD.

THE MASTER CUTLER.

Rev. J. R. EYRE, M.A., Vicar.

Sir HENRY STEPHENSON.

ROBERT COLVER, Esq.

JOSEPH DIXON, Esq.

FRANK MAPPIN, Esq.

H. K. PEACE, Esq.

SAMUEL ROBERTS, Esq.

EDWARD BIRKS, Esq., (*Hon. Secretary.*)

Moved by J. H. Barber, Esq., Sheffield ; seconded by Alderman Wm. Smith, Sheffield.

- 5.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, Samuel Satterthwaite, Esq., and to the professional Auditor, Mr. William G. Welch, for their audit of the Accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, and for their examination of the Securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account ; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 34, hereby appoints Sir Thomas Storey as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. W. G. Welch as professional Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by George D. Killey, Esq., Liverpool ; seconded by Edward Birks, Esq., Sheffield.

- 6.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum be held at Chester, on Wednesday, September 29th, 1897 ; and that notice thereof be given in the Chester, Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool, Rochdale, York, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Kendal, Carlisle, Durham, and Newcastle Newspapers.

Moved by Samuel Satterthwaite, Esq., Lancaster ; seconded by C Butler, Esq., Sheffield.

- 7.—Vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Moved by the Master Cutler (Alexander Wilson, Esq.), Sheffield ; seconded by Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., Sheffield.



Previous to the General Annual Meeting, Sir Frederick T. Mappin kindly entertained at Luncheon Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Vice-Chairman, and other Members of the Central Committee, who attended as a Deputation.

R E P O R T

Presented at the General Annual Meeting

At Sheffield, October 12th,

1896.

The Central Committee have great pleasure in submitting to the Subscribers and Friends of the Royal Albert Asylum their Thirty-second Annual Report. The Report is a faithful record of the work of the Institution during the past year, and indicates a state of prosperity and efficiency which cannot but be gratifying to the supporters of the Institution. Sheffield has been identified with the Institution from the inception of the movement for establishing a Northern Counties' Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles. In 1866 a public meeting was held under the presidency of the Earl of Wharncliffe, who also presided at the General Annual Meeting in 1875. In 1882 a public meeting in connection with the election of fifty patients was held under the presidency of Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Local Committee, who in 1890 presided at the General Annual Meeting which was again held at Sheffield. These visits have served to keep the objects of the Institution well before the philanthropic public of the town and neighbourhood, and it may be expected that the present General Annual Meeting under the esteemed presidency of the Mayor, (His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.), will not fail to secure additional support to the Charity.

Sheffield.

General
Annual Meeting
at
Southport.

The last General Annual Meeting was held at Southport, when the Mayor (Alderman J. Wood, LL.D.) presided. There was a large attendance of members of the Central Committee. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Chairman of the Central Committee, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; Sir Thomas Storey, Col. Foster, M.P., Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P.; Mr. W. W. B. Hulton, Bolton; Mr. E. S. Heywood, Manchester; Mr. W. I. R. Crowder, Carlisle; Mr. W. Brooke, Huddersfield; Mr. W. P. Park, Mr. P. S. Park, Preston; Mr. G. D. Killey, Liverpool; Rev. J. Chater and Ald. Nicholson, Southport. The financial results were satisfactory. The kind hospitality of the Chairman of the Local Committee (Alderman Nicholson) is gratefully acknowledged, and also the services of the Honorary Local Secretary (Mr. Edwin Vincent).

Election of
Patients
at
Rochdale.

An Election of fifty patients was held at Rochdale on the 18th of June, when the Mayor of Carlisle (Mr. W. I. R. Crowder) presided. Rochdale was one of the first places in the Northern Counties to give its generous support to the Institution, and it has ever since taken the greatest interest in its progress. In no other district do the working classes contribute so liberally to the funds of the Institution. It was to be expected, therefore, that the Central Committee would meet with a cordial reception, and they were not disappointed. The Mayor (Mr. John Turner) presided at the public meeting held in the Town Hall in the evening, and heartily advocated the claims of the Institution. The meeting was addressed also by the Chairman of the Central Committee; Mr. W. W. B. Hulton, Bolton; Mr. W. I. R. Crowder (Mayor of Carlisle); Mr. A. Greg, Lancaster; Mr. A. Simpson, Manchester; Mr. H. Radcliffe, Ald. J. R. Heape, Ald. J. Duckworth, Mr. A. Brierley, Mr. J. H. Lancashire, and Mr. W. Shaw, Rochdale. Cordial thanks are due to the Mayor for his genial hospitality and active support, and to the Honorary Local Secretary, Mr. R. A. Leach, for his esteemed co-operation.

Number
and
Classification
of
Patients.

There are now in the Institution 559 patients, viz., 375 boys and 184 girls. At the date of the last Report there were 542, of whom 370 were boys and 172 girls. The total average

number resident during the year has been 557, as compared with 540 last year. At the last election of patients there were 87 candidates for 50 vacancies.

The following is a classification of the present inmates according to the Counties from which they have been admitted :—

LANCASHIRE	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
YORKSHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
OTHER COUNTIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
									559

Of these 289 are election cases, 236 reduced-payment cases, 16 full-payment cases, 8 associated and private cases, 8 life-interest cases, and 2 presentation cases.

A reference to the Balance Sheet shows that the finances of the Institution continue to be in a sound and satisfactory condition. On Maintenance Account the total amount received during the year (omitting Farm and Garden items) has been £19,784 7s. od. The Annual Subscriptions have increased from £4,212 17s. 8d. to £4,299 16s. 4d. ; the Donations from £751 15s. 7d. to £975 8s. 6d. ; the payments for patients from £8,924 15s. 11d. to £9,478 13s. 1d. ; the Interest on Investments from £4,426 os. 9d. to £4,555 15s. od. The amount received in Legacies by the Sustentation Fund has been considerably less than it was last year, when it was £10,005 19s. 2d., as against £977 14s. 10d. this year; but last year's Legacies included £6,285 14s. 4d. from the estate of the late Miss Hannah Pickard, of Ossett. The satisfactory state of the Maintenance Account has enabled the Committee to transfer £3,000 to the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account.

Finances.

Legacies.

The following Legacies have been received during the year :—

	£	s.	d.
Miss Catharine Foveaux, Kilburn, London	471	13	11
Miss Ann Milburn, Windermere... ..	303	6	8
Mr. John Manchester, Preston, (additional)	118	2	10
Mrs. Stephenson, Willington, Durham	84	11	5
Mr. Joseph Cockshoot, Manchester ...	50	0	0

One or two other Legacies have been announced, but have not yet been received. The Committee would invite attention to the importance of bequests, and they trust that Subscribers, in the distribution of their property, will not overlook the claims of the Royal Albert Asylum. All Legacies of fifty guineas and upwards are added to the Sustentation Fund for the permanent endowment of the Charity. The interest of investments on Sustentation Fund Account is already a considerable item of the Maintenance income.

Contributions
from the
Seven Counties.

The Asylum having been established for the benefit of the Seven Northern Counties, it is interesting to report how those Counties have contributed to the Maintenance and Sustentation Funds during the year :—

COUNTIES.	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.			SUSTENTATION FUND ACCOUNT.		TOTAL.
	Annual Subscrip- tions	Donations.	Lega- cies.	Legacies	Dona- tions.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE	1460 12 9	798 1 2	50 0 0	589 16 9	101 1 0	2999 11 8
YORKSHIRE	1326 6 4	72 5 9	.....	.....	.....	1398 12 1
CHESHIRE	526 19 9	58 14 0	.....	.....	.....	585 13 9
WESTMORLAND.....	250 13 9	24 4 9	.....	303 6 8	.....	578 5 2
CUMBERLAND	311 13 0	16 17 10	.....	.....	.....	328 10 10
DURHAM	372 14 3	.....	.....	84 11 5	.....	457 5 8
NORTHUMBERLAND	50 16 6	5 5 0	.....	.....	.....	56 1 6
	4299 16 4	975 8 6	50 0 0	977 14 10	101 1 0	6404 0 8

Ladies'
Associations.

The Asylum continues to be greatly indebted to the able and unwearied efforts of the Ladies' Associations for the collection of Annual Subscriptions and Donations, which, without such perservering and disinterested labours, would

probably never reach the funds of the Institution. The total amount collected this year has been £2,620 19s. 2d., as compared with £2,448 2s. 3d. obtained last year. Several new branches have been formed in connection with the Manchester and Cheshire Associations, and the Committee much regret to have lost the esteemed services of Miss Woodman, who, during the last two years, has acted as the Organising Agent of those two Associations. Miss Woodman has been compelled by indifferent health to relinquish a task in which she took great interest. The following table gives the amount collected by each of the existing Associations :—

						Annual									Amounts Collected by Ladies' Associations.
						Subscriptions.			Donations.			Total.			
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
MANCHESTER	...	...	...	...	...	289	17	6	62	5	7	352	3	1	
„	„	(ROCHDALE BRANCH)				102	3	3	7	12	0	109	15	3	
„	„	(BURY BRANCH)				17	19	6	33	15	2	51	14	8	
„	„	(ASHTON BRANCH)				5	19	6	...	...	...	5	19	6	
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	431	14	9	58	14	0	490	8	9	
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	342	15	9	...	...	...	342	15	9	
HALIFAX	...	...	...	...	...	328	12	4	9	3	9	337	16	1	
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	239	5	6	16	17	10	256	3	4	
BRADFORD	...	...	...	...	...	217	5	0	9	16	9	227	1	9	
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	199	10	9	23	4	9	222	15	6	
LEEDS	...	...	...	...	...	91	4	0	10	12	6	101	16	6	
YORK	...	...	...	...	...	80	6	0	12	11	0	92	17	0	
SOUTHPORT	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	6	...	...	...	19	6	6	
THIRSK	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	5	5	0	7	5	0	
SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	6	0	10	0	3	0	6	
						£2370	10	10	250	8	4	2620	19	2	

What has been accomplished in the districts covered by the present Ladies' Associations, affords an admirable example to other localities which send patients to the Institution, but contribute little or nothing to its support. The Committee earnestly invite the co-operation of benevolent ladies and of the Local Committees in the establishment of additional Associations. The work of such Associations is not confined to the collection of funds; it embraces the diffusion of information about the Asylum, and the seeking out and support of suitable cases for admission. Under the leadership of Mrs. J. C. Stevenson, President, and Mrs. H.

Additional
Co-operation
invited.

Wilson, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, the members of the South Shields Branch of the Durham Ladies' Association spontaneously promoted last February a public meeting to make the work and claims of the Royal Albert Asylum better known in their district. The meeting was earnestly addressed by Mr. J. C. Stevenson, the Rev. Metcalfe Gray, the Rev. J. M. King, and the Rev. S. M. McClelland, and the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

“ That the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, is entitled to greatly increased support, and those present pledge themselves to use their best exertions to secure it.”

Address
by the
Countess of
Bective.

At the Annual Meeting of the Westmorland Ladies' Association held at Kendal last October, the President, the Countess of Bective, delivered the following admirable address :—

“ As President of the Westmorland Ladies' Association in support of the Albert Asylum, I beg to thank you for coming here to-day, and much more so for all the responsibilities which you undertook so cordially and willingly when the appeal for help went out to you in 1891. Your secretary's report to-day will show the valuable work which you have done, the generous subscriptions you have forwarded to our treasurer, the number of persons whom you have interested in the beneficent work of the Institution, and the list of children who have been admitted in the past four years. When the Ladies' Association was first suggested, it was said that the children of the County of Westmorland were in no want of the Albert Asylum, because the affliction of feeble-mindedness and imbecility amongst them was so very rare within its boundaries, and therefore that a supplementary association to the one already existing was superfluous. But a very few enquiries, however, were needed to prove that many, too many, cases undoubtedly did exist in this county,—not perhaps in towns and larger villages, but away in the valleys and on the distant fells,—children, hardly human, yet living and suffering much, tormented and ill-used sometimes,—others so pernicious in their instincts and habits as to be a frightful danger to their fellows if left at large, and entailing horrors on the community which one hardly dares think about, and yet all of them capable of improvement in smaller or greater degrees. It was also argued that a Ladies' Committee would be very likely to accomplish the important task of inducing relatives to send their children to the Asylum, a task which the General Committee have always found to be full of difficulties and impediments. And so the Ladies' Association was formed. We were happy enough to receive the services of our indefatigable secretary, Miss Wakefield, and your work was begun, of which she will give you her report to-day. I know you have often found it very hard work, and that in these times of reduced incomes, agricultural troubles, and other causes for

economy, it must be irksome work to collect subscriptions—in some districts well nigh impossible. And yet I hope that our collectors will struggle bravely on, because of the unspeakable boon that they confer on these most afflicted of God's children; and I hope, too, that the task of seeking out these cases will not be neglected. As time goes on, the horror and the stigma which perhaps naturally attaches to the name of all asylums will fade. At present it counterbalances every other consideration with those who have no idea of the happy life in an institution. In connection with this particular side of the subject, I should like to remind you of a remark made by that deeply regretted and beloved friend the late Bishop of Carlisle, when he inaugurated our meeting on the 3rd of April, 1891. He deplored the erroneous impression there is about such asylums as ours, and the misleading name they bear. He said—There is an establishment in America similar to that at Lancaster, described as a place for the education and care of feeble-minded persons and children, which condition of feeble-mindedness and imbecility, he reminded us, can be enormously improved by regular education and cultivation, and it is as a specially organised School that I would suggest you always describing the Albert Asylum. Surely if people could realise that such is the character of this home offered for the education of their afflicted children, it would minimise their dislike. Surely they would be induced to view it as a specially organised School, where every child is the object of individual care and attention, and where training and education are patiently and untiringly carried on by teachers for whom no praise is too generous nor too highly merited. Ladies and gentlemen, if any words of advice or entreaty are required from me as your president they would be spoken to you as much on behalf of all those children who ought to be in the Asylum as on behalf of our subscriptions for keeping them there. Both these points are of the greatest possible importance, and while thanking you in the name of the Central Committee for all your efforts hitherto, I would earnestly entreat you to continue the good work which for four years you have so successfully carried out."

One of the most successful Collectors in connection with the Ladies' Associations was the late Mrs. Butterworth, of the Brighthouse Branch of the Halifax Ladies' Association. This lady was deeply interested in the work of the Asylum, and for many years persuasively and successfully pleaded its claims to generous support. Her valuable co-operation will be much missed by Mrs. Hodgson Wright, to whose organising powers and indefatigable exertions the Halifax Ladies' Association owes so much of its great success. An excellent successor to Mrs. Butterworth has been found in Miss Rayner, who has kindly undertaken the district so efficiently worked by Mrs. Butterworth.

Death of
Mrs.
Butterworth.

Pulpit
Advocacy.

The Committee have never ceased to urge the value of pulpit advocacy of the cause of the Asylum, and to plead for more extended support in that direction. Intimately acquainted with the troubles and wants of the poor, none know better than clergymen and ministers what a boon to a family burdened and distressed with the care of an imbecile child is such an institution as the Royal Albert Asylum, and many of the applications for admission by election are made by them. The Committee would invite in return sympathetic co-operation in advancing the interests of the Institution. The following is a list of those who have rendered assistance during the year :—

Rev. W. Armour, St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
 Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. John W. Cundey, Emmanuel Church, Bolton.
 Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
 Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
 Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.
 Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford Leigh.
 Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
 Rev. C. H. Statham, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster,
 Rev. J. F. Cowley, Minister.
 Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.
 Rev. Thomas Windsor, Congregational Church, Skipton.
 Rev. W. H. Fothergill, Providence Congregational Church,
 Middleton.

Contributions
towards the
Maintenance
of Election
Patients.

The sum of £878 5s. 6d. has been contributed towards maintenance by the relatives of election patients. The contributions vary from 1s. to 4s. per week, and they are encouraged by the Committee as helping to sustain a healthy spirit of independence, as well as leading to more frequent and regular inquiry respecting the patients. In cases of sickness or want of employment such payments are suspended on application.

Special
Contributions.

Attention is especially invited to the following Special Contributions :—

An additional donation of £200 (making £500) from the Hon. Ellinor Wilson-Patten and the Hon. Elizabeth Wilson-Patten.

A donation of £200 from Mr. Peter Burdon, Southport ; also an additional donation of £100 (making £200) from Miss Burdon, Southport.

An additional donation of £100 (making £300) to the Sustentation Fund from Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, Blackburn.

A donation of £50 from Mr. Frederick Wrigley, Broad Oaks, Bury.

A donation of £45 from "Anonymous," per the Lancaster Banking Company, Limited.

An additional donation of £39 10s. (making £210) from Mr. Wm. Rothwell, Colwyn Bay.

An additional donation of £21 from the Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society, Limited; an additional donation of £5 5s. from the Heywood Industrial Society; a donation of £2 2s. from the Jarrow and Hebburn Co-operative Society, Limited.

The following Annual Subscriptions have been continued :—Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, £21; Newbold Friendly Society, Rochdale, £15 15s.; Oldham Equitable Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Brighouse Industrial Society, £5 5s.; Hebden Bridge Industrial Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Hebden Bridge Fustian Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Flour Society, £2 2s.; Halifax Flour Society, £2 2s.; Luddenden Industrial Society, £1 1s.

New Annual Subscriptions have been received from the following Societies :—The Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Eccles Provident Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, £2 2s. Doncaster Mutual Co-operative Industrial Society, £2 2s.; Darcy Lever Colliery Accident Society, £2 2s.; Farnworth District Council, £1 1s.

An Annual Subscription from the Candidates' Class of the Girls' Friendly Society, per Miss Ashburner, Kirkby-in-Furness, 10s. 6d.

Proceeds of small Bazaar, per Master Harold Duncan, Master Kenneth Duncan, and Miss Agnes Duncan, Westbourne, Otley, £1 15s.

Half proceeds of Children's Concert at Castle Eden, £2 17s.

Mothers' Meeting at Bunbury, Tarporley, 10s. 6d.

Mothers' Meeting at Whitworth, Spennymoor, 8s. 6d.

Messrs. Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, have again contributed to the gay appearance of the Asylum Grounds by forwarding 4,750 Bulbs of various kinds.

During the year the following Investments have been made on Sustentation Fund Account :—£970 Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Preference Stock, costing £1,901 1s.; £94 5s. Midland Railway 3 per cent. Debenture Stock, costing £118 2s. 10d. Investments.

Farm
Produce.

The Farm has during the year supplied produce to the Asylum to the value of £2,885 11s. 1d. These supplies have been 26,669 lbs. of beef; 1,383 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of veal; 7,893 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of mutton; 13,268 lbs. of pork; 360 fowls; 15,581 eggs; 39,420 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals. of milk; 8,642 stones of potatoes; 369 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones of carrots. On the 30th of June, 1896, the farm live stock consisted of 59 head of cattle, including 42 cows giving milk; 152 sheep and lambs; 64 pigs; 4 horses; 2 ponies; 311 fowls.

Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head—including staff, all office and administrative expenses, as well as building sundries, workshops, repairs, and furniture — has been 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and omitting the last four items, 11s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The amounts last year were 12s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 12s. 5d. respectively. The utmost vigilance is exercised to induce economy in all the departments of the Institution.

Audit.

The annual Audit of the books of account and vouchers has again been conducted with care and thoroughness by Mr. W. G. Welch, assisted by the Honorary Auditor, Mr. S. Satterthwaite, and the usual report and certificates appear with the balance sheets.

Brunton House.

The Branch Establishment at Brunton House has been successfully conducted under the efficient management of Miss Studdert. There are still a few vacancies for first-class private pupils. The present inmates appreciate their pleasant home and its charming grounds, and they daily participate in the education, occupations, and amusements of the Institution.

Changes
in the
Central
Committee.

By the death of Mr. Wm. T. Sharp the Institution has sustained a serious loss. Mr. Sharp succeeded his father, the late Mr. John Sharp, in the office of Honorary Solicitor, and was always ready to give his best attention to the legal requirements of the Institution, and his services were highly appreciated by the Committee. Mr. Thomas Gibson, of the firm of Messrs. Maxsted, Gibson, and Son, has been appointed Mr. Sharp's successor, and Mr. W. O. Roper has been elected to fill Mr. Sharp's place as a member of the Central Committee. The following gentlemen have been appointed additional representative members of the Central Committee:—By the Halifax Local Committee, Mr. H. C.

McCrea, Mr. A. T. Clay, Mr. D. J. Crossley ; by the Rochdale Committee, Mr. John A. Bright, Mr. John Turner, Mr. J. R. Heape, Mr. Wm. Shaw ; by the Liverpool Local Committee, Mr. Geo. D. Killey. Mr. Arthur H. Heywood, of Windermere, an excellent friend of the Institution, has retired on account of ill-health ; and Mr. Alfred Sharp, of Bingley, who was a liberal subscriber, has died.

The unexpected death of Mr. J. W. Radcliffe (ex-High Sheriff of Lancashire) is much regretted. Mr. Radcliffe had accepted the chairmanship of the Oldham Local Committee, and was devising measures for obtaining additional support from that important district.

Death of
Mr. J. W.
Radcliffe.

To the Local Committees and Honorary Officers the Central Committee are indebted for continued valuable co-operation ; and to the influential newspaper Press of the North of England their cordial thanks are tendered for that constant support, without which the objects of the Institution could not have been made so extensively known nor have received such liberal encouragement.

Grateful
Acknowledg-
ments.

It has been customary to allow those patients who have been in the Institution for a period of not less than two years to go home for a summer holiday, should their friends be desirous to receive them. A selection from a few of the reports returned to the Institution is now given :—

Testimony
of the
Friends of
Patients.

1. (W. 1614). "I am very pleased to find F. A. W. can read and write so nicely, and can spell short words quite well. He is well in health, and has grown and looks very well nourished. I am very thankful to have him in the home. He looks forward with pleasure to returning."

2. (B. 959). "W. H. B. is better in health than on former occasions of his holidays ; also he has improved in his mental abilities. His habits are more methodical, and quieter than before."

3. (B. 1535). "We find that there is a marked improvement in the habits and disposition of the patient. We find that he is more thoughtful about his future welfare, and very anxious to succeed at his work."

4. (K. 1450). "I find my boy improving very much, and his habits and appearance testify to the kind treatment he receives."

5. (B. 993). "I am thankful to say I see a decided improvement in my son since I had him out for a holiday before. He shews more intelligence and speaks better, and certainly exercises his memory more. His hands are still very feeble, and do not gain much power. He has been most obedient and good."

6. (A. 1625). "We have pleasure in stating that our daughter appears well in health and to be generally well cared for and happy in the Royal Albert Asylum. We think there is a slight general improvement all round. She says the few words she speaks more distinctly, is more obedient, and more persevering in anything she has to do."

7. (H. 1661). "A. has been home two weeks. We found her much improved in health. I feel quite sure she has been kindly treated. She has enjoyed her holidays very much."

8. (McK. 1460). "I am very pleased to see the great improvement in my daughter E. McK.'s habits and health ; she is becoming a very useful girl."

9. (D. 1564). "I am quite well satisfied with M. E. D., with her habits and ways, and I think she is improving wonderfully."

Extracts from
the
Visitors' Book.

The following selection of entries in the Visitors' Book gives some idea of how favourably the Institution is regarded after an inspection of its various departments :

A well-known author, being in the neighbourhood last autumn, paid a visit to the Institution, and thus recorded his impressions in the Visitors' Book :—

"Everything is so cheerful and admirable that I almost wish I had the qualification for residence."

Another literary man wrote :—

"Wonderful beyond words. I have seen institutions in every part of the world, but none to beat this."

The following entry was made by the venerable Missionary, the Rev. WM. MUIRHEAD, D.D., London Missionary Society :—

"I have been very much pleased to visit the Royal Albert Asylum. The whole seems to be in beautiful order and reflects the highest credit on those in charge. The sight of this most excellent institution will be remembered by me when I am far away again in China."

Deputation from the WEST DERBY BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

"The Annual deputation of the West Derby Union visited the institution, and are pleased with the condition in which they have seen the inmates from the Union."

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF THE PARISH OF LIVERPOOL :—

"Visited the Institution for the inspection of patients chargeable to the Parish of Liverpool, and were much pleased with the general arrangements of the Institution and with the care and attention bestowed upon the inmates."

Deputation from the SALFORD BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

"A deputation of the Salford Board of Guardians visited this Asylum to-day, and found everything satisfactory."

Deputation from the PRESTWICH BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

"The members of the Prestwich Board of Guardians visited the patients chargeable to their Union, and found them healthy, clean, and comfortable."

Among the most interesting visits in the year was that of Dr. M. W. Barr, Chief Physician, Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children. Dr. Barr spent a day in the inspection of the Asylum, and, on leaving, expressed his pleasure at what he had seen.

The Lunacy Commissioners paid their annual visit to the Asylum last February, and a paragraph from their official report is subjoined :—

Inspection
by
Lunacy
Commissioners,

“ The patients appear to us to be very happy. We have seen them in school, at domestic work, and in the Workshops. We are glad to find that so much stress is not laid upon school, and more upon industrial training and out-of-door occupation. Of the senior boys 249 engage in some form of useful employment, including attending to the wards ; and 98 of the girls and 13 of the junior boys also are usefully employed, chiefly in domestic work. The dress and personal condition of the patients of both sexes are on the whole satisfactory having regard to the fact that a large number were in their working clothes when we saw them.”

One of the most notable events in the history of the Institution was the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York. Coming to Lancaster on the 24th of March, to open the local Infirmary, they graciously accepted the invitation of the Committee to pay a brief visit to the Asylum, which proudly bears the honoured name of the late Prince Consort, in commemoration of his interest in the work of improving and elevating the condition of the imbecile. Although their stay in Lancaster was of all too brief duration, their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Derby, and other members of the Royal party, drove up to the Asylum, and were received by the Chairman and other members of the Central Committee. They graciously accepted a bound volume of Annual Reports, signed the Visitors' Book, and expressed the pleasure which the visit had afforded them. The Committee desire to acknowledge the kind co-operation of the Mayor and Corporation of Lancaster in supporting the invitation to their Royal Highnesses.

Visit of the
Duke and
Duchess
of
York.

No question has caused the Committee greater anxiety than the need of separate provision for the care and treatment of epileptics. It is a subject of vital importance to the proper administration of a large Asylum for Imbeciles. The presence

Epileptics.

of a considerable number of epileptics in such an institution is a serious drawback to its efficiency and progress. Their segregation is as essential to the welfare of the other children as it is to their own comfort. The suddenness, the irregularity, the violence of the attacks are alarming to the more nervous of the ordinary patients, and absorb the attention of the nurses. There is scarcely an institution for imbeciles in the world which has succeeded in entirely excluding this afflicted class; and in several State Institutions for Imbeciles in America, ample provision has been made for its separate care and treatment. The rule of the Royal Albert Asylum is that epileptics are not eligible for admission, but the Asylum has never been without a certain proportion of such patients. All applications for admission are carefully scrutinised by the Committee, after being reported upon by the Principal and Medical Superintendent. Freedom from fits for twelve months prior to the application has been insisted upon as an indispensable condition of admission; but notwithstanding these precautions, epileptic attacks have recurred or commenced during residence in the Asylum. Medical testimony is not always clear as to the nature of the fits from which a candidate suffers. Relatives are naturally solicitous to be relieved of so terrible an affliction as the care of an epileptic imbecile, who requires constant and vigilant oversight, and is a menace to the comfort and happiness of the family. Often kind-hearted subscribers are touched with compassion by what they witness in homes stricken by so deep a sorrow, and plead for the admission, on probation, of the afflicted child. All these causes contribute to swell the number of epileptic patients in the Asylum. At the request of the Chairman, the Central Committee have recently given practical consideration to the question. A Special Committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and they have made the following Report:—

Report
of
Special
Committee.

At a meeting of the Central Committee, held at the Royal Albert Asylum on Friday, July 3rd, 1896, the Chairman (the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B.) introduced, after due notice, the question of "the desirability of making some separate provision for the care and treatment of patients who have become Epileptic while in the Asylum." The subject was referred for careful consideration to a Special Committee, consisting of Sir Thomas Storey, Mr. Edward Storey, Mr. Albert Greg, Mr. John Satterthwaite, and Dr. Wingate-Saul,

The Special Committee met on the following Monday, when, at their request, the Principal supplied full information, showing that the subject of separate provision for Epileptics had been under the anxious consideration of the Central Committee for many years, as proved by references to it in the Annual Reports of the Central Committee and the Medical Superintendent; that, notwithstanding the stringency of the rule for the exclusion of Epileptics, it had been found quite impracticable to keep them out of the Institution, as fits were often developed during the period of residence, or recurred in patients who had not had any attacks for more than twelve months prior to admission; that the same difficulty was experienced in other Asylums for Imbeciles, both in this country and abroad; that Epileptics being in the Institution, it was necessary to make suitable provision for their safety and proper treatment, so as to minimise the risk to themselves and other patients and to facilitate administration; that of the 561 patients in the Royal Albert Asylum no fewer than 51 suffered from Epileptic attacks, and 31 of the other patients were Cripples, or otherwise helpless cases, needing accommodation which could not now be conveniently provided on the ground and basement floors of the Asylum. These statements were confirmed by the Medical Superintendent.

Whilst agreeing that special accommodation for Epileptics and Cripples appeared to be urgently necessary, *the Committee were not disposed to recommend any relaxation of the rule* for the exclusion of epileptic, paralytic, or incurable cases, applying for admission, holding that other than charitable provision ought to be made for such cases requiring life-long care, and that the character of the Royal Albert Asylum as a Training Institution ought to be maintained.

The following Resolutions for the consideration of the Central Committee were unanimously passed:—

1. That it is desirable to separate Epileptics from the other patients in the Asylum.
2. That such separation cannot be provided in the present Building.
3. That the extension of the present Building is preferable to the erection of a detached Building; and that such extension should be to the Brooke Wing, having due regard to lighting and sanitary arrangements.
4. That, in this extension, it would be desirable to provide suitable accommodation not only for Epileptic patients, but also for ordinary patients; and that the *minimum* total accommodation for 150 additional beds be suggested.
5. That the Principal prepare a Report to be submitted to the Chairman of the Central Committee; and that such Report, if approved by the Chairman, be issued with the notice convening the next meeting of the Central Committee.

(Signed) T. STOREY,

CHAIRMAN.

Royal Albert Asylum,

July 6th, 1896.

Extension
of the
Asylum.

This Report was unanimously adopted by the Central Committee on the 31st of July, and a resolution was passed instructing Messrs. Austin and Paley, Architects, to prepare sketch plans and estimates for the erection of an additional wing which will afford accommodation for both epileptic and cripple patients, as well as provide more dormitory room for ordinary patients.

Appeal
for
Donations.

As the nucleus of the fund for the proposed extension, the sum of £3,000 has been transferred from the Maintenance Account to the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account. It will be necessary, however, to appeal for donations to the Extension Fund, and the Committee confidently expect that the same spirit of liberality which has so greatly encouraged them in the past will be again evinced to enable them at an early date to supply the additional accommodation so urgently needed. Several liberal donations have already been promised.

Public
Interest
in the
Feeble-minded
Class.

Public attention is being directed to the great need for the special instruction and care of the imbecile class. In connection with the London School Board special classes have been established for "such children as by reason of physical or mental defects could not be properly taught in the ordinary standards or by ordinary methods." There are now 24 centres for these classes with a roll of about 1,000 children. As some amount of stigma is popularly supposed to attach to the word "imbecile," a new set of terms has recently been introduced. These children are said to be "feeble-minded," "mentally defective," "feebly gifted," "semi-imbecile," "irregular-minded," "mentally-exceptional," &c. In America the institutions for idiots and imbeciles are styled "asylums" or "schools for the feeble-minded," and the term "feeble-minded" covers many grades of intelligence, including all degrees and types of congenital defect from those just below the normal standard to the profound idiot. "Idiocy" is properly used with reference to the lowest class and "imbecility" applies to the higher grades of weak-mindedness. "Feeble-minded" being a less harsh expression is preferred in America for designating the entire class. It would have been well, perhaps, if this comprehensive term

had been used when the existing English Asylums were established. In these Institutions may be found all the various grades of the mentally-defective. To the inexperienced observer some of the patients are scarcely distinguishable from ordinary children and young persons, and so the grades deepen in shadow to the speechless, helpless idiot. In any special legislation for the "feeble-minded" care must be taken to prevent the association of the merely stupid, wayward, backward child with the imbecile, and to continue to the imbecile those safeguards for his protection to which he is legally entitled. Homes for feeble-minded girls and boys are likely to be, under another name, asylums for imbeciles, and should be placed under similar supervision and control. It is impossible for any but experts to distinguish the many grades of imbecility or weak-mindedness. Strict classification is necessary in order to secure the highest mental improvement of the imbecile: hence the great value of large institutions where the children can be grouped according to their respective degrees of intelligence. The peculiarities and capabilities of the various classes must be recognised.

Now that free education has been recognised by the State, it is more than ever right that the imbecile or feeble-minded children should have opportunities for suitable education and training, and that the State or the Local Authorities should acknowledge their responsibilities to this unfortunate class. The London School Board has approached the Education Department for increased grants to its Special Classes; and some of the County Councils are making provision for the care and training of imbeciles. An annexe for the care and education of 200 idiots and imbeciles is being erected at the Middlesex County Asylum. The Lancashire Asylums Board has decided to make alterations and additions to Winwick Hall, so as to adapt it for the accommodation of from 40 to 50 pauper imbecile children. The County Councils Association has also given the question some consideration; and it is to be hoped that ere long these various movements will result in better and more extended provision being made for this necessitous class.

State Aid.

Again the Committee desire to direct attention to the primary objects of the Royal Albert Asylum. It is essentially a Training Institution for Imbeciles. During their limited period of residence all that is possible is done to improve the patients. In the language of the Trustees of the New York State Asylum, the aims and purposes may thus be described :—

“ We do not propose to create or supply faculties absolutely wanting ; nor to bring all grades of idiocy to the same standard of development or discipline ; nor to make them all capable of sustaining creditably all the relations of a social and moral life ; but rather to give to dormant faculties the greatest possible development, and to apply these awakened faculties to a useful purpose under the control of an aroused and disciplined will. At the base of all our efforts lies the principle that, as a rule, none of the faculties are absolutely wanting, but dormant, undeveloped, and imperfect.”

The experience of all the Asylums for Imbeciles proves that Training Institutions do not cover the entire needs of the feeble-minded class. The after-care of these unfortunates is a source of grave anxiety. Only a comparatively small proportion can be fitted to go out into the world and earn their own living independently. Many can, under the judicious supervision of kind friends, be made so useful at home as to lighten the burden of their maintenance. Not a few, from the want of proper guardianship, drift into the workhouse or lunatic asylum, where no suitable occupation can be found for them, and where the associations are deteriorating. Some of the less improved cases are an intolerable burden in the homes of the poor, and, by absorbing the attention of one of the principal members, drag the entire family into the slough of pauperism. The great need, then, is for Custodial Asylums. In America the work of the State Institutions is two-fold—educational and custodial ; the same objects have been attained at Darenth by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. If the Voluntary Institutions are kept to their primary object as training institutions, it is highly desirable that custodial asylums for all classes of imbeciles should be established by the County Councils or other Local Authorities. Those patients who have benefited by the training in the Voluntary Institutions could have opportunities of performing work which, otherwise, would have to be

done by paid servants, and many might be usefully employed in assisting in the care of low-grade cases ; and thus the double object would be accomplished of utilising the labour of the trained imbeciles and largely reducing the working expenses of such asylums. The erection of suitable custodial asylums need not involve any great outlay ; plain, homely buildings would suffice. That this movement would have the hearty support of the Commissioners in Lunacy is evident from their remarks quoted in the last Annual Report.

In reviewing the work of the year, the Central Committee are thankful to be able to indicate so many evidences of progress both in the amelioration of the condition of the patients, and in the financial condition of the Institution. Every year is accumulating useful experience of the best methods of dealing with the needs of a hapless class of our fellow-creatures, which, but half a century ago, appeared to be almost destitute of public sympathy. The career of the Royal Albert Asylum has, from the outset, been one of steady progress, and the Institution now occupies a high position among the noble charities of our land. To maintain the efficiency of the Institution, and to extend its benefits, is the cherished object of the Central Committee, who, relying upon the Divine blessing and the continuance of the generosity of a philanthropic public, will ever labour in faith and hope.

Conclusion.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

CHAIRMAN,

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my third Annual Report as Principal of the Royal Albert Asylum. The period covered by the Report is from June 30th, 1895, to June 30th, 1896.

Table of
Admissions,
Discharges,
and
Deaths.

The following table shows clearly the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year :—

						Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, July 1st, 1895	...	...	...	...	...	370	172	542
Admissions during the year	...	...	...	...	...	68	42	110
Total number under care during the year						438	214	652
						M. F. Total.		
Discharges	...	...	...	...	45	17	62	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	18	13	31	
						63	30	93
Total of discharges and deaths during the year						63	30	93
Remaining in the Asylum June 30th, 1896						375	184	559

The average number resident during the year has been 557 (378 males and 179 females), as compared with 540 (368 males and 172 females) last year. Of the 110 patients admitted, 67 were elected by the subscribers; 30 were paid for by the Unions to which they belonged; 10 were ordinary reduced-payment cases; two were full-payment cases; and one was a private associated case.

These admissions consisted of many grades of intelligence. Having been detained in quarantine for a time, for sanitary reasons, the patients were drafted off into various suitable departments, and sent to school or put to such manual occupation as they appeared to be fit for. It is some time before new-comers can feel at home, which fact is not sufficiently allowed for by anxious parents, who, visiting the Institution after but a brief interval, expect to find absolute contentment and proofs of mental progress. Considering the larger life of such an Institution, with its regular and methodical routine, as contrasted with the quiet, humble homes, from which many of the patients are received, it is surprising to see how quickly the majority settle down. Still, these new-comers require a good deal of careful watching; their mental peculiarities and physical weaknesses have to be studied. The period of quarantine hangs rather heavily on their hands, and has a tendency to depress their vital powers. When, after a year or two, they go home for their summer holidays, they feel lost without the associations and varied occupations and amusements of the Institution, and they are eager to return.

Assisted by the Medical Superintendent (Dr. Telford-Smith), I have investigated the characters and aptitudes of the patients with reference to their fitness for school and the various forms of industrial and domestic employment. Only those have been kept in school who were likely to profit by its instruction; the others have been put to some useful occupation, according to their inclinations and capacities. With the more intelligent patients the half-time system has been found to work well. I have prepared registers of attendance in the different departments which are regularly marked. These registers are inspected by me weekly, and the work is carried on systematically. Classification.

Under the superintendence of Mr. Woods and Miss Hargreaves, the Schools continue to be conducted with efficiency, and good progress is being made. The number of scholars has been reduced, so that more time might be given to pupils capable of improvement. Low-grade cases still attend for a limited time each day, chiefly with a view to cultivate habits of attention, order, and general discipline. The time-tables have been revised. More time is given to object lessons in common things. Attention has been more concentrated on the teaching of reading and writing, as affording the pupils the means of quiet recreation and of communicating with their friends. The letter-writing is done The
Schools.

in school under the supervision of the teachers. Some pupils have made considerable progress in arithmetic, which is generally regarded as the *crux* of imbeciles. Basket-making has been introduced into the Boys' School, and the specimens of work already done are equally creditable to the industry of the pupils and to the patience and tact of the teacher. In the Girls' School a well-lighted and spacious room has been set apart as the Industrial Room. Here sewing, basket-making, and clay-modelling classes are carried on. An excellent sewing-machine has been supplied, and some of the senior girls have been taught to work it, and many garments are made with it, which are added to the workroom list. Two girls have recently made specimen garments of fine needlework, some parts having been done with the sewing-machine by another girl. The basket-making class has made considerable progress, larger articles as tables, flower-stands, &c., being among the samples of workmanship.

The Schools are always attractive to visitors, many of whom express their astonishment at the proficiency in the various educational exercises to which these feeble-minded children have attained. The work of teaching imbeciles requires infinite patience, perseverance, skill, and enthusiasm. To be successful there must be a keen love of the work and great sympathy with the pupils. Mere perfunctory work can accomplish but little.

Physical Training.

The Drill Classes have been regularly carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Vere. Sergeant Bond has taken the class of senior boys for simple military drill, and the Swedish Drill Classes have been conducted by Mr. Vere. The boys show much improvement in the various exercises. I attach considerable importance to these classes. Physical education ought to be one of the principal objects of the course of instruction in an institution for imbeciles. The Ling system of gymnastics, which we have adopted, is a thorough, well-graduated course of physical training for the harmonious development of all parts of the body. Many of our pupils have some obvious physical defect which may be corrected or greatly modified by skilfully-adapted exercises. It is important, however, that this physical training should be under careful medical direction.

Outdoor Recreation.

I have had, with your approval, the Recreation Field divided into two sections—one for the use of the senior boys, where they can play foot-ball, cricket, and other games; the other for the girls and junior boys. Whenever the weather has permitted, all but the lowest-grade children have been

sent into this field in the care of the teachers, attendants, and nurses, to play in the afternoons from four to five o'clock. The imbecile is naturally of a sluggish temperament, and requires stimulus to play. The senior boys enjoy their football and cricket all the more for the active participation of Dr. Telford-Smith and Dr. Douglas. While these games are going on, the Asylum Brass Band plays lively airs in the new pavilion. Swings, see-saws, and other simple gymnastic apparatus would make the Recreation Field still more attractive. I am a great believer in the value of out-door exercises for all classes of our patients, and we have seen a marked improvement in the patients since the new arrangement commenced. Their healthy appearance has often been noticed by friends visiting them. During the summer the senior boys have resumed their games after tea. The low-grade cases spend much of their time out of doors. So strongly do I believe in the educational influence of play that I encourage every attempt to introduce new games and to interest our patients in the amusements generally.

The Garden and Grounds are still under the supervision of Mr. F. Varey, the head gardener. Associated with his staff of labourers are eighteen boys who assist in simple garden work. They help in mowing the lawns, rolling the paths, cleaning the plantations, weeding, hoeing, picking the fruit, digging up and picking potatoes, barrowing, &c. They take to the work cheerfully, and some of them, under supervision, are extremely useful.

The
Garden
and
Grounds.

Fourteen boys work in the fields and grounds under the Labour Master by whom they are instructed. They weed, spread manure, plant potatoes, and assist in haymaking. Some of them, who are half-timers, have so strong a liking for this kind of work that they often steal away to it from their other occupations.

The
Labour Master's
Class.

Under your orders a change was made last autumn in the management of the Farm, and Mr. Thomas Bibby, an old servant of the Institution, was appointed Farm Bailiff in succession to Mr. John Clarke. Mr. Bibby gives careful attention to the various departments of farm work, and manages his men and boys without friction. He had the advantage of excellent training for seven years under Mr. Hutchence. His responsibilities are not so onerous as were those of Mr. Hutchence. Two well-known local agriculturists, Mr. Anthony Orr and Mr. John Cottam, have just completed their annual inspection and valuation of the Farm, and have reported that the live stock is in a healthy condition, that the

The
Farm.

crops are good, and that the farm is being creditably managed. Fourteen boys live at the farm house, and are actively engaged in all kinds of farm work. They help to milk the cows; to feed the stock; to clean out the shippens, stables, and piggeries; to assist the horse-men; to cart and spread manure; and to gather in the crops. The out-door occupation suits them remarkably well. With an abundance of fresh air, ample diet, and regular occupation, they grow up to be fine stalwart fellows. I regard the Farm as one of the most important auxiliaries of the Institution. Besides affording the most useful form of occupation for the patients, it supplies all the milk required, much of the meat, all the potatoes, and such other vegetables as cannot be procured from the kitchen garden.

Other
Occupations.

Other useful forms of occupation are provided, and I am glad to be able to report satisfactorily of the Workshops, Bakehouse, Laundry, and Stores. Two young boys, who have been in the Institution only three or four years, are able to make trousers, and one of the two works the sewing-machine admirably; one or two lads can make boots; two youths in the joiners' shop can make useful articles of furniture, as tables, chests of drawers, wardrobes, &c.; several boys can make baskets; and many other patients are gradually improving in their respective handicrafts. The Girls' Laundry Class has been most successful, and its members have been taught to wash and get up articles, without elaborate machinery, just as they might be required to do at home. Many of our girls are actively engaged in various kinds of domestic work.

Practical
Influence
of the
Training.

One of the most striking instances of the transforming influence of the training here is afforded by a young man who is now engaged in the design department of large works in Lancaster. Before admission he was described by the family doctor as morose and doubtful of improvement. He was able to read and write, and I took him into my office, where, under firm but kind discipline, he developed into an obliging, industrious, and useful lad. Having shown a taste for drawing and painting, I arranged for him to attend classes at the School of Art, and, coming under the observation of Sir Thomas Storey, he was taken into the works of Messrs. Storey Brothers and Co. He has continued his attendance at the School of Art, and has gained in the examinations of the Science and Art Department:—

A First Class Certificate in Advanced Freehand (drawing from the cast).
Two Second Class Certificates in Model Drawing.
Two Second Class Certificates in Freehand Drawing of Ornament.

The Head of his Department at the Works wrote to me a short time since :—

“ I have thought at such a time, in view of your meeting at Rochdale, a few remarks as to his progress might be of interest. Since he came under my tuition, he has always been industrious and painstaking. In the course of his work he has given evidence of *considerable intelligence* in design as to composition, &c. This I am pleased to see, and feel sure we have not yet reached the limit of his capacity for the true appreciation of form and colour as applied to design.”

This summer we have been visited by several ex-pupils who are now doing well and earning good wages. One of them has been for two years in a regiment of Hussars. This is not the only instance of ex-pupils enlisting into the service of Her Majesty.

A youth of 17, who had been removed by his parents before the completion of his election term, walked from South Shields to seek re-employment at the Asylum. He was sent back to his parents, but the Guardians of his Union kindly undertook to pay for his maintenance in the Asylum for an additional two years. He is now contentedly living and working at the Farm. Another young man walked from Salford to solicit re-employment. He had been a good, industrious lad at the Farm, but there was no vacancy for him, and he had to return to the Salford Workhouse.

Patients
returning
to the
Asylum.

The subjoined letter shows that the influence of the Asylum training is not to destroy home affections and associations. It is from a poor lad who is so paralysed that he cannot be put to any manual occupation, and has to be carried from one room to another. He has made great progress in school, where he spends most of his time. On admission, he could only read monosyllables, and could not write. Now he is able to read and write well, and can work rather difficult sums in arithmetic. Having completed his election term, he was about to be discharged, but his parents appealed to an influential friend of the Asylum, who is resident in their district, and through his kind intervention, the Poor Law Guardians have kindly adopted the youth as one of the cases maintained by them in the Asylum. The parents are poor, with a delicate family, and they gratefully appreciate the advantages of the Asylum for their afflicted son, who if he were discharged, would probably soon beg to be sent back. Still, the letter is an illustration of awakened intelligence, and is quite pathetic in the simplicity and directness of its appeals.

Home
Associations.

Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

"DEAR SIR,

I write to ask you if it is decided on about me having to stay as I would like to know how long they are going to keep me. Perhaps my parents think it is for the best but still when all is done and said I would like to go home whilst my parents are living. You know I can't do anything here only go to school and if I went home I could only occupy my time in reading and writing. I know I have been a great deal of trouble to them before I came here but it has learned me a lesson since I came here and now that I am grown up I have feelings for them so if I go I shall content myself with staying in the house only when they think it will be convenient for them to take me out.

"I suppose my Mother would have to go to the Board of Guardians, would she not? and do Mr. Diggins tell me what they are going to do with me and who is it that is compelling me to stop. If it is my Mother that wants me to stay will you kindly write and tell her I am very anxious to come away not that I dislike the place. You know that I have always been happy and given you no trouble but now that my time is up I feel that I would like to go along with the other boys; they came in when I did and I would like to go out with them. Are you willing to let me go if so will you please write and tell them I want to go and if not will you kindly grant me a holiday next month. Please do let me know something whether it be a holiday or for good. I am sensible and I think you ought to let me know what they intend doing with me and please don't forget as I am very much upset about it."

I am, yours truly,

J. T. L.

Epileptics.

I am glad to know that the Committee contemplate making some separate provision for epileptics. If the rule for their exclusion or immediate discharge cannot be rigorously enforced—and experience seems to prove that it cannot be—it is important that suitable accommodation on one of the lower floors should be provided for them. They require anxious care, and must be kept well under observation, especially during the night. But it is to be hoped that the additional accommodation will not lead to the reception of a greater number of epileptic patients. This is a Training Institution where the patients are received for a limited time. Epilepsy appears to be an incurable malady, and its unfortunate victims need life-long care.

Improvements
effected.

During the year one of Gent's Electric Tell-tale Clocks, with 24 stations, has been fitted up, also a Fire Alarm System with 8 stations; the Boys' Day Room has been furnished with a wooden dado, sliding doors, &c.; extensive alterations have been made in the water-closets throughout the building; and a large sum of money has been spent on the painting of the outside of the building, and the painting and renovation of the Boys' Schoolrooms and other rooms,

There are numerous improvements which might be made for increasing the safety, comfort, and efficiency of the Institution. The external drainage needs to be overhauled and a better fall secured, with automatic flushing apparatus; large tanks for the storage of water, and other appliances, for the extinction of fire; the re-making of the old walks in the grounds on the South side of the Asylum; the making of new walks on the estate; the erection of shelters; the renewal of laundry and kitchen machinery; the fixing of a system of telephones for internal communication; the installation of the electric light; with other minor additions, renewals, or alterations.

Improvements
suggested.

By the kindness of the Committee the Staff Library has received several additional volumes of standard works. It is much appreciated by the Staff, and Mr. Macdonald still acts as Honorary Librarian.

Staff
Library.

We are sincerely grateful to the numerous donors to the Christmas Trees and festivities. Their presents give unbounded delight to the afflicted children. It would be almost churlish to suggest anything to our kind friends, but, perhaps, we may be permitted to say that musical boxes and other musical instruments are always gratefully received, as enabling the lower-grade children to while away the tedium of long, wet afternoons.

Presents.

To the members of the Staff who so earnestly throw themselves into the preparation and performance of concerts and dramatic entertainments, our thanks are cordially given. As on previous occasions, Dr. Douglas, ably assisted by Mr. Vere and Miss Hargreaves, last Christmas organised and took the leading part in the performance of the comic opera, "Olivette," which was greatly enjoyed by the inmates and the subscribers and friends who attended. Many of the children creditably acted in the chorus.

Entertainments.

It is satisfactory that we retain the services of so many old members of the Staff. Their experience is invaluable, and they are a steadying influence to new-comers. It is to be expected that there will be changes among those who, as nurses or attendants, are brought into close contact with the patients, and have not been accustomed to the routine and discipline of institution life. We desire to lighten the burden in every possible way, and to promote brightness and cheerfulness in the everyday life of the staff, whose patience

The Staff.

and forbearance must at times be sorely tried. We shall miss the pleasant manners and kind disposition of the Chief Attendant, Mr. James Cawthorne, who has just died in the Manchester Royal Infirmary, after fourteen years' faithful service. We deeply sympathise with the widow and family of our deceased colleague.

My thanks are due to Dr. Telford-Smith and Dr. Douglas, to Mr. Shaw and the other clerks in my Office, and to all the members of the Staff who have earnestly co-operated with me in this great philanthropic work. It is only by the zealous and united efforts of the entire Staff that the greatest success can be achieved.

Conclusion.

To the Central Committee I tender my most grateful acknowledgments for their uniform kindness and hearty support.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES DIGGENS,

Principal.



MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Medical Superintendent's Report for the twelve months from June 30th, 1895, to June 30th, 1896.

The following table shows the various numerical changes in the inmates during that period :—

Numerical
Changes.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum July 1st, 1895	370	172	542
Admitted during the 12 months	68	42	110
Discharged „ „ „	45	17	62
Died „ „ „	18	13	31
Aggregate number under treatment	438	214	652
Average „ „ „	378	179	557
Maximum number resident on any one day ...			580
In the Asylum, June 30th, 1896	375	184	559

Comparing this table with that of last year's Report, it will be seen that both the aggregate and average numbers under treatment are larger this year; and the number of patients admitted is nearly double that of last year.

With our present population of 559, the Asylum seems nearly as full as sanitary considerations will allow, and it must be remembered that of this number about 48 do not occupy sleeping-room in the main Building, 14 lads living at Brunton House, 14 at the Farm, and an average of 20 boys and girls being inmates of the Rodgett Infirmary.

Ninety-four new patients were admitted on the four days October 14th to 18th, and were placed in quarantine, the thirty Senior Boys in the North-West wing of the Asylum under the charge of two reliable attendants, the thirty-nine Girls and twenty-five Junior Boys in the Rodgett Infirmary, with a staff of four nurses for day duty, and two nurses for night duty. This latter group of 64, with a staff of 6, taxed the whole accommodation of the Rodgett Infirmary to its utmost, and, as both floors were occupied, the ordinary sick were removed to the main building.

Admissions.

The condition of home-sickness and fretting usual among newly admitted patients, combined with rather closer confinement than one would have wished, owing to a somewhat inclement period of weather, led to a good deal of ailing among these new patients, some of whom were specially feeble on admission, and had had long and rather cold railway journeys on the days they came to the Asylum. Three of the more delicate ones developed pneumonia of a severe type, and succumbed to the disease.

I think, as a result of our experience this year, it would be advisable to admit the new patients in smaller groups, and if possible somewhat earlier in the Autumn. These patients, coming as they do from small homes to a large Institution, are liable to be much depressed and upset both mentally and physically by the change; and they need a large amount of individual attention during their period of quarantine, for they are as yet strange to the place and to the staff, and their peculiarities and weaknesses of mind and of body are as yet not fully known to us. They also need plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and the more they get out the less likely they are to develop diseases of either an infectious or a non-infectious type.

In March a further group of fourteen new patients was admitted, and underwent the usual quarantine on the top floor of the Rodgett Infirmary.

All the clothing, not only of the newly admitted patients, but also of those returning from holidays, is passed through the Washington Lyons Steam Disinfector.

Epileptic
and
Helpless Cases.

Among the 110 patients admitted during the year there were 9 Epileptics; several of these suffer from the disease in an aggravated form, and one little boy has since died from exhaustion during epileptic fits, while another is a permanent resident in the Infirmary on account of the severity of the attacks, which are also complicated by the presence of congenital heart disease.

Another little boy, a helpless case of paralysis, has been in the Infirmary since his admission, and although he has improved in physical condition, there is no prospect of his being able to join the general population of the Asylum.

Another hopelessly paralysed little fellow never left his bed from the time of his admission in October until he was discharged to the care of his friends in April.

Among the remaining newly-admitted cases there are several who are not likely to benefit by the training of the Institution, and I hope the Committee will adhere to the rule as to the discharge of such patients after their year's probation. These are some of the class of cases for which a permanent custodial Idiot Asylum is wanted, they are out of place in a Training Institution, as they are also sadly out of place in a Workhouse or in a Lunatic Asylum.

On the other hand many of our new patients have already proved apt pupils both at school and at industrial work, and the grateful testimony of their friends, when they come to visit them, as to the marked improvement in their appearance and intelligence, affords helpful encouragement to all who aid in their development and training.

The majority of the patients discharged during the year left the Asylum in September in charge of their friends. Of the total of 62 discharged, 60 showed varying degrees of improvement, and in only two patients was there no noticeable change for the better in their physical or mental condition.

Discharges.

The following table gives an approximate classification of the discharged patients into four groups :—

Improved	{	Much...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
		Moderately	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
		Slightly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Not Improved		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Those in the group of 14 “much improved” were usefully employed in the Asylum, having by systematic training been taught to do a fair day’s work under slight supervision; and while I should hesitate to say that they could earn a living in the outside world, yet they were quite capable of earning their keep if employed under kindly and sympathetic supervision. They were, under these conditions, “self-supporting.”

The 32 patients classified as “moderately improved” were capable of doing simple work under direction. They were able to look after themselves and to help with others. They might be said to be “useful and self-helpful.”

Those grouped as “slightly improved,” numbering 14, were improved in habits and in physical condition, and although still needing considerable individual attention, they were less burdensome and faulty than they would have been without the regularity and habit produced by the routine and systematic training of an Institution such as this. They may be classified as “less helpless.”

The “not improved” must, I think, be admitted to be “unimprovable.”

Death-rate.

The death-rate for the twelve months has been considerably higher than our average, although not higher than has been recorded in the Reports of some past years (in 1874 it was 6·4, and in 1875 it was 6·0 on the average number resident during the year.) For this year the rate has been 5·56, calculated on the average number resident, and 4·75 on the aggregate number under care.

In the accompanying table is shown an analysis of the different causes of death and of the number certified under each cause :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis	3	4	7
General Tuberculosis	4	4	8
Tubercular Meningitis	1	0	1
Pneumonia	5	2	7
Heart Disease... ..	0	2	2
General Paralysis	0	1	1
Bronchitis and Meningitis	1	0	1
Cerebral Effusion	1	0	1
Chronic Nephritis	1	0	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Epilepsy and Congestion of Lungs	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	18	13	31

This increase in the number of deaths was mainly due to two causes—an accumulation of tubercular cases, and an almost epidemic outbreak of Pneumonia.

This latter disease was very prevalent in the Asylum during the months of November, December, and January, attacking both patients and staff indiscriminately. Three of the female staff and two of the male staff were suffering from acute and severe attack at the same time, and I regret to say that to two of them the disease proved fatal.

Among our feeble patients the Pneumonia proved specially serious, and altogether seven cases did not recover from the attack. These months were anxious and trying ones for the whole staff, and commendation is due for the willing manner in which all bore the extra duty and strain inseparable from a time of such severe and general illness.

During the past year we have been visited by an extensive outbreak of Measles, which, however, was of a mild type, and occurred at a time of the year when the weather was warm and mild, and was thus most favourable to the recovery of the patients. On March 25th the first cases showed themselves, and were promptly placed in the Infectious Wards of the Rodgett Infirmary, in charge of the trained Assistant Nurse. In spite of precautions as to disinfection and isolation, fresh cases began rapidly to occur, and continued to do so up to the beginning of June. The total number attacked was 122 patients and two of the staff. Although a considerable amount of debility was left in many of the more delicate children, still, I am glad to say, no deaths were directly due to the attack of Measles.

Infectious
Disease.

During this extensive outbreak the new upper floor of the Rodgett Infirmary proved a most complete and admirably adapted infectious hospital. It was placed in charge of a competent and complete day and night staff, and Dr. Douglas took entire medical charge of the patients; there was by this means the least possible communication between the infected cases and the non-infected population of the Asylum.

The origin of the epidemic of Measles was not discovered, in spite of efforts to do so. New patients had been admitted a fortnight before, but all with certificates of health as to freedom from infection. The disease, however, was prevalent more or less all over the country at the time. Among a susceptible population such as ours, visited, as it is frequently, by friends from a large and populous area like the seven Northern Counties, in which zymotic diseases are never quite absent, such diseases are liable to find a fertile soil. It is to be hoped that not only friends of patients, but also casual visitors to the Asylum, will exercise the strictest care as to the avoidance of infection before paying us a visit.

Twenty-three cases of Mumps occurred early in the year, but by prompt isolation the complaint was soon suppressed. A few mild cases of Chicken-pox also appeared in February, but by similar precautions the infection did not spread.

During both the outbreak of Pneumonia and the Measles epidemic our nursing staff was seriously taxed, and outside trained help had to be obtained, not always with the greatest success. Among our own staff there are always some who would be willing and competent to undertake a fuller course of instruction and training than is afforded by the St. John Ambulance course, and I would suggest that a certain selected proportion of those of the female staff who seemed suitable should have the opportunity of thus extending their knowledge and usefulness. The Ambulance course, extending as it does over a period of three year's lectures and practical instruction, would form an excellent basis on which to build a more extended knowledge of nursing and special training in the care of imbecile children, and the nurses who had thus shown, by attending the course and passing the necessary examinations, a practical liking and aptitude for our work would well deserve some form of extra consideration for increased usefulness.

General
Sanitary
Condition.

The general sanitary condition of the Asylum, and its different dependencies has been, on the whole, good. The improvement of the water closets and the augmentation of the flushing has now been completed throughout the building, with much benefit.

Provision
for
Epileptic
and
Helpless Cases.

We have at present in the Asylum our full average of epileptic patients—fifty-two cases. Some of these have developed the fits since they were admitted, while some have been received with an acknowledged previous history of the disease, but with the statement that the fits have ceased for over a year. In these cases the attacks are always liable to, and frequently do, recur, so that it seems practically impossible in a population of 560 idiots and imbeciles to avoid having a certain proportion of epileptics, and this in spite of enforcing the rule as to the ineligibility of such cases. This being so, some special accommodation for these sad cases seems very desirable. Our present arrangements for patients of this class are decidedly imperfect in many points. To give an instance of one—the epileptic boys now sleep in four separate dormitories, which have to be supervised by

one night attendant, and it not infrequently happens that a boy in each dormitory is having a fit at the same time, there being thus considerable risk of something happening to one or more of them while the attendant is looking after the others.

Our cripples and helpless cases also are at present a source of anxiety as to living and sleeping arrangements. Some of them have to be carried up and down stairs to and from their sleeping rooms. To both classes—epileptics and cripples—stairs are a constant source of danger and difficulty. As an average estimate, 10 per cent. of our population are epileptic, and about 10 per cent. are crippled. I am glad to know that the Committee contemplate in the proposed extension of the Asylum some special provision for both our epileptic and crippled patients.

The varied amusements and recreations, which are to our children such a never-failing source of anticipation and pleasure, have taken place this year with great success. The eagerness with which for many weeks before the event boys and girls ask if their names are down for the treat is often most amusing; and if for any fault or offence their names are not on the list, it is looked upon as the most serious form of punishment which can be inflicted, and many and profuse are the promises of amendment if only their names will be “put down.”

The leading event of the year was the Royal Visit to the Asylum. When it became known that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York had graciously consented to pay the Institution a visit, great was the pleasure and excitement throughout the whole of its population. On March the 24th all were on the *qui vive*. A large number of the boys and girls, with the Asylum Band, were drawn up near the front entrance, and when the Royal Party arrived hearty cheers were given, and hats were waved in the air, while the Band played the National Anthem. Later on in the day a brilliant cycle parade took place by the Lancaster Club, who kindly, for the amusement and pleasure of our children, included the Asylum Grounds in their route. The day, which will be a notable one in the history of the Institution and in the memories of its inmates, ended with a brilliant display of fireworks.

Royal Visit.

Outdoor
Festivals.

All our out-door festivals were favoured with good weather and freedom from accident. The drive to Cocker-sand Abbey in wagonettes, coaches, etc., with tea and a sea-side ramble on arrival there, was a red-letter day to the 150 patients who took part in it.

The Brooke Commemoration in November is always much appreciated. Every variety of rocket and cracker is then let off amid great excitement; the whole event terminating by the lighting of a magnificent bon-fire, with Guy Fawkes in effigy on the summit.

Top-Field Day takes place on Whit-Monday, and consists of an Out-door Gala in which nearly the whole of the inmates of the Institution participate. After an early dinner they march, with the Asylum band, to one of the canal fields, where a varied programme of sports and games is gone through; here we see in full swing cricket, football, trap and ball, kite flying, old Aunt Sally for cocoa nuts, rounders, skipping, battledore and shuttlecock; various races, including sack, obstacle, and three-legged; tug of war, leaping and dancing; the band meanwhile playing a bright selection, and an *al fresco* tea contributing to the creature comforts of both patients and staff. All return to the Asylum after a happy afternoon spent in the open air among beautiful surroundings.

Christmas
Entertainments.

At Christmas Audran's Comic Opera of "Olivette" was performed on three occasions, and passed off with marked success, and to the thorough enjoyment of large audiences of patients and friends of the Institution. The caste was entirely made up by members of the Staff, with many girls and boys from among the brighter pupils.

The Christmas Trees were, as usual, laden with a heavy crop of beautiful gifts, thanks to the many generous and thoughtful donors, several of whom kindly assisted in the distribution of the presents to the excited and expectant children.

Our weekly entertainments, consisting in the Summer of an out-door band performance in the play-field, and in the Winter of vocal and instrumental concerts, dances, magic lantern exhibitions, panorama, etc., have helped not only to brighten and amuse our children, but also to rouse and instruct the dormant faculties of many.

Messrs. Thistlethwaite and Company again gave us an enjoyable performance of selections from "Maritana," for which hearty thanks were accorded them.

We still continue the treatment of our Cretinoid patients by the administration of Thyroid preparations, and they continue to grow and develop in an encouraging manner. Regarding the little boy "D," mentioned in last year's Report, it may be of interest to mention that I lately had a letter from his father, in which he says:—"D. is going on very well and is growing fast; he still goes to school, but does not make much progress in learning; he still takes two tabloids of Thyroid every day."

Medical
Observations.

I have for some time been trying this treatment in cases of a somewhat similar type to the Cretin, and although the results have not been of anything like so marked a kind, still some physical and mental improvement has been visible.

The two little boys, whose skulls were operated on, continue in much the same mental state; the time has now passed, I think, for any improvement to be expected as a result of the operations.

I had the pleasure of reading a paper on the subject of "Craniectomy," giving the history of these cases, at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association, held in London in August. The weight of evidence and opinion is now against the operation.

A point of great practical interest in the care and treatment of Idiots and Imbeciles is the frequency of the occurrence of Tubercular Disease among them. The question is a large one, and would take more space than an Annual Report could afford, to go into at all fully. Idiocy is in most cases a disease of degeneration—degeneration which may have started generations back, and may be due to almost innumerable causes, some non-preventible, but many preventible. The vital powers of the degenerate are always below par. Germs of different diseases we have always about us, in lesser or greater numbers, according to the purity or impurity of the air. Those whose vital powers are below par afford a ready soil for these germs. Therefore, idiots fall an easy prey to infective germ diseases of all kinds, tuberculosis among the rest.

Prevalence
of
Tubercular
Disease
among
Imbeciles.

Fresh air and sunshine are the great exterminators of disease-germs. So that for the inmates of such institutions as ours an open-air life, combined with ample air-space and sunlight when indoors, is the best safeguard against tuberculosis and other germ diseases, while being at the same time the great natural antidote to that lowered vitality which favours the attacks of such diseases.

Conclusion.

In concluding, I should like to express my acknowledgment to my colleague, Dr. A. R. Douglas for his ever ready and active co-operation in the medical care of the patients during a year, which, from a medical point of view, was a more than usually anxious one.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

Medical Superintendent.



AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.

I have the honour to report that, in fulfilment of my appointment at the last Annual Meeting, I have audited the accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1896. I have found the books carefully and accurately kept, and the results are correctly stated in the accompanying Balance Sheets.

The Maintenance Account shows satisfactory increases in the receipts from Donations, Annual Subscriptions, Interest on Investments, and Payments for Patients; whilst the ordinary expenditure has diminished, though the number of patients in the Institution during the year has averaged 17 more.

The Estate and Buildings Improvement Account has received a sum of £3,000 by transfer from the Maintenance Account.

The Sustentation Fund Account has received in Legacies and Donations £1,078 15s. 10d. In company with the honorary auditor, Mr Samuel Satterthwaite, I examined the Deeds and Certificates representing the Sustentation Fund Investments, and found them in proper order.

W. G. WELCH, AUDITOR.

M A I N T E N A N C E

Dr.

From June 30th, 1895.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1895	... ..				1,085	4	3
„ Donations	... ..	975	8	6			
„ Legacy under Fifty Guineas	... ..	50	0	0			
„ Annual Subscriptions	... ..	4,299	16	4			
„ Payments for Patients	... ..	9,478	13	1			
„ Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	... ..	4,555	15	0			
(Including £13 15s. 8d., "Income from Joseph Nutter's Gift")							
„ Interest on Bank Deposits	... ..	57	16	9			
„ Rent	... ..	207	19	6			
„ Sundries	... ..	158	17	10			
					19,784	7	0
„ Farm Produce	{ Supplied to the Asylum...	£2,885	11	1			
	{ Sold	146	17	11			
		£3,032	9	0			
Less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.	... ..	1,506	13	3			
		£1,525	15	9			
					1 525	15	9

£22,395 7 0

*Examined and compared with the Books of Account
and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—19th September, 1896.*
W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
SAMUEL SATTERTHWAITE, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1896.

Cr.

[illegible]

ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

Dr.

From June 30th, 1895,

Receipts.										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1895										...	...		364	19	3
Bank Interest										...	...	...	2	16	6
Maintenance Account										...	...	...	3,000	0	0
													3,002	16	6
													£3,367 15 9		

Audited and found correct.—19th September, 1896.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

SAMUEL SATTERTHWAITE, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

SUSTENTATION FUND

Dr.

From June 30th, 1895,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1895	... ..				940	15	7
„ Legacies...	... ..	977	14	10			
Donations	... ..	101	1	0			
					1,078	15	10

£2,019 11 5*Audited and found correct.—19th September, 1896.*

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

SAMUEL SATTERTHWAITE, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1896.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1896				3,367	15	9

£3,367 15 9

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1896.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Investments :—						
£970 Great Western Railway Preference Stock ;						
Interest at 5 per cent.	1,901	1	0			
£94 5s. 0d. Midland Railway Debenture Stock ;						
Interest at 3 per cent.	118	2	10			
				2,019	3	10
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1896				0	7	7

£2,019 11 5

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		1894—95. Average No. of Patients 540.		1895—96. Average No. of Patients 557.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Donations	751	15	7	975	8	6			
Legacies under Fifty Guineas	10	0	0	50	0	0			
Annual Subscriptions	4212	17	8	4299	16	4			
Payments for Patients	8924	15	11	9478	13	1			
Interest on Sustentation Fund									
Investments	4426	0	9	4555	15	0			
Interest on Bank Deposits	99	9	5	57	16	9			
Rent	205	16	0	207	19	6			
Sundries	417	13	7	158	17	10			
Farm (Value of Produce, less cost of Stock, Provender, &c.)	1189	9	3	1525	15	9			
	20237	18	2	21310	2	9			
							1372	13	0
									300 8 6
NET INCREASE £1072 4s. 7d.									
Balance at beginning of year...		959	2 2	1085	4 3				
		21197	0 4	22395	7 0				

EXPENDITURE.		1894—95. Average No. of Patients 540.		1895—96. Average No. of Patients 557.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Expenses of General Annual Meeting, of Public Meetings, and of Local Committees, &c...		162	3 9	176	18 6				
Election Expenses		48	8 10	46	5 0			14	14 9
Printing Annual Reports, Reports of Meetings, General Subscription Lists, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery		226	1 0	174	8 0				
General Advertising		43	7 9	27	8 7				
General Postage		79	16 0	99	17 3			20	1 3
Offices (Lancaster & Manchester) Rent, Rates, Gas, Carriage, Telegrams, and Petty Cash Sundries		138	11 5	136	16 9				
Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses		7127	9 8	7456	16 8			329	7 0
Provisions		6048	6 10	6246	13 1				
NECESSARIES:—Coals		1196	10 1	1014	0 8				
Gas		297	1 6	268	3 11				
Water		228	2 8	194	8 8				
General		290	9 10	280	6 5				
Clothing		558	12 10	1043	1 5			184	8 7
Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c...		80	14 6	117	6 7			36	12 1
Insurance		79	6 6	79	6 6				
Sundries		530	0 9	524	1 8			343	0 8
Workshops, Repairs, &c.		295	8 9	638	9 5			182	7 11
Building Sundries		74	18 3	257	6 2			119	8 8
FURNITURE:—General		106	3 8	225	12 4				
Ironmongery		16	15 7	9	8 11				
Bedding		107	17 11	110	11 5			2	13 6
House Linen		24	12 11	15	10 6				
Crockery & Sundries		40	13 0	39	14 4				
Refurnishing & Renovating Medical Superintendent's House...		113	5 1						
Property Expenses		87	17 0	28	18 9				
Bank Interest, Commission, &c.		33	15 3	28	19 10				
Grounds and Garden Expenses less value of Produce									
Estate and Buildings Improvement Account		275	4 9	159	10 6				
		1500	0 0	3000	0 0			1500	0 0
NET INCREASE £1288 5s. 9d.		20111	16 1	21400	1 10			2732	14 5
Balance at end of year		1085	4 3	995	5 2				
		21197	0 4	22395	7 0				

Examined and certified to be correct.— 19th September, 1896.
W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(Including Donations to the General, Maintenance, and Sustentation Funds ; and current Annual Subscriptions),

FROM DISTRICTS WHERE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.										Donations.			Annual Sub- scriptions.		
										£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LANCASTER (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18493	1	1	195	6	6
LIVERPOOL (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11319	7	7	196	5	0
MANCHESTER (3)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10241	18	7	517	10	6
BRADFORD (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9669	8	8	362	3	0
PRESTON (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9034	19	8	64	1	0
ROCHDALE (6)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7003	0	10	229	17	9
WESTMORLAND (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6220	6	0	249	13	9
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &C.) (8)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5405	3	5	312	19	0
LEEDS (9)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5269	18	2	180	4	0
HALIFAX (10)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5163	11	2	391	12	4
CHESHIRE (11)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4783	4	6	547	2	3
SHEFFIELD (12)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3235	18	1	107	15	0
OLDHAM (13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3141	7	0	17	17	0
YORK (14)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2759	1	1	94	9	6
DURHAM (COUNTY)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2686	17	6	382	13	9
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &C.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2451	14	8	22	8	6
BOLTON (15)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1934	3	6	48	5	0
BLACKBURN (16)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1687	5	0	18	18	0
HUDDERSFIELD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1420	18	6	41	4	6
SETTLE...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1407	6	11	24	18	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1341	6	8	55	0	6
SKIPTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1251	18	4	13	2	6
WAKEFIELD (17)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	18	7	5	15	6
BURY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1007	4	6	24	15	0
SOUTHPORT...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1150	11	6	36	2	6
BURNLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	17	6	7	7	0
KEIGHLEY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	12	0	8	8	0
WARRINGTON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	2	6	3	3	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	7	0	14	2	6
WIGAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	11	6	21	10	6
SCARBOROUGH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	3	0	6	6	0
ROTHERHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	18	6	9	19	6
ST. HELENS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	12	6	10	10	0
HULL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	14	2	10	15	0
DONCASTER...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	13	9	18	18	0

June 30th, 1896.

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

- (1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton, and £500 from the late Miss Brunton; £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company; and £1300 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co., who also contribute a Special Annual Subscription of £52 10s,

- (2) The Liverpool Donations include £1500 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (3) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from the late William Atkinson, Esq.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Preston Donations include £5000 from the late E. Rodgett, Esq., and £677 10s. from the late Richard Newsham, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £1000.
- (6) The Rochdale Donations include £625 from Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from the late John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from the late Joshua Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; and £500 from the late Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden, who also bequeathed a legacy of £2000.

The Westmorland Donations include £1000 from the late Mrs. Bindloss, who also bequeathed a legacy of £900; £675 from the late W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.; £500 from the Executors of the late F. A. Argles, Esq.; and £560 10s. from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.

- (8) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., Cleator, and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (9) The Leeds Donations include £1105 from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £525 from the late Arthur Lupton, Esq., and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (10) The Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.; and £768 5s. from the late Hanson Ormerod, Esq.
- (11) The Cheshire Donations include £500 from the late Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton.
- (12) The Sheffield Donations include £500 from Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.; and an Annual Subscription of £50 from the Sheffield Town Trustees.
- (13) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from the late Asa Lees, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £10,000; £500 from the late Eli Lees, Esq.; and £500 from the late Charles Edward Lees, Esq.
- (14) The York Donations include £1000 from "A Friend," per the late Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (15) The Bolton Donations include £500, "In Memory of the late Wm. Hampson, Esq.
- (16) The Blackburn Donations include £775 from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (17) The Wakefield Donations include £250 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.



CASES OF IMPROVEMENT

ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1896.

SENIOR BOYS.

A. (1493.) When admitted in 1891 could read a few easy words, form easy letters, tell no minute or hour, knew one or two coins and one or two colours, but his amount of general knowledge was very small. Now, reads easy words and spells them, has written a good letter to his friends, tells all the hours and coins, all the simple colours and some compound shades, and has very much improved in general intelligence and usefulness.

B. (1573.) When admitted in 1892 spoke very imperfectly, knew no letter or word, could copy easy words, count a little, knew no hour or minute, of money knew only a penny, and could tell only one or two colours. Now, speaks fairly well, reads easy words, writes fairly well, knows the value of unit figures, and adds a little, tells all the hours, all the coins and weights, and the simple colours, and has improved in general intelligence.

C. (1615.) When admitted in 1893 knew only one or two letters, could only make very easy letters on slate, counted up to 30, and his general knowledge was very small. Now, has improved in speech, reads easy words and spells them, writes easy words in copy-book, works easy addition sums; and has improved in general intelligence.

D. (1641.) When admitted in 1893 could only write very easy words, tell the value of unit figures, knew no hour or minute, only a few coins, and one or two colours. Now, has improved in speech, writes very good letters to his own relatives and for his companions, works easy addition sums, tells the hours and quarters, all the coins and weights, the simple and compound colours, draws fairly well, and has generally improved in intelligence and usefulness.

E. (1716.) When admitted in 1894 could only read very easy words and copy the same, work very easy addition sums, tell hours and quarters, calculate a little, and tell the use of common objects. Now, reads fairly well, composes and writes a good letter without help, works sums in all the simple rules, tells time to a minute, calculates fairly well, and has much improved generally.

F. (1735.) When admitted in 1894 could only read easy words and copy the same on slate imperfectly, and tell the hours and simple colours. Now, reads fairly well, writes good letters to his friends, works sums in all the simple rules, tells the hours and quarters, all the simple colours, and some compound shades, and has very much improved generally.

GIRLS.

G. (1384.) When admitted was of a very violent temper; although she could read and write fairly well, and help in the household work, at times she would have a sudden fit for days, and do scarcely anything. She is now a very tractable pupil. Can compose and write a letter home. Is learning the sewing-machine. Has learnt basket-making, and can make a basket entirely by herself; has also made tables, stands, etc. Is very useful in household work.

H. (1463.) When admitted was a tiny, partially deaf mute, with slight spasmodic movements, educational attainments *nil*. Can now say a few words with the lip system, reads and transcribes from a book, writes beautifully in copy-book, is good at Kindergarten work, drills very well indeed, sews neatly, and has made several baskets. Helps with the younger boys, and is good at household work. Very bright and lively.

I. (1337.) When admitted could only speak indistinctly. Was of a very sullen disposition, and, although a fine big girl, would not assist in household work. Has now become a very useful girl, helps in the dormitories in the morning, and sews in needlework class or attends the laundry class in the afternoon. Can work the sewing-machine very well. Speaks much better, and has learnt to write in a copy-book. Seldom has fits of temper.

JUNIOR BOYS.

J. (1217.) When admitted could not speak, but uttered wild piercing screams. At first was in the nursery, and was too bad to come to school. The second year he came for an hour in the morning during musical exercises. Now, can speak fairly, reads easy books well, writes neatly in copy-book, can work simple addition sums, can tell and distinguish colours, and drills very well indeed.

K. (1430.) When admitted was one of the nursery boys, and only came to school for an hour in the morning. Could not speak, and educational attainments *nil*. Now, speaks fairly well, reads small words, writes on a slate, sings with words, and drills nicely. Is very useful in amusing his companions.

L. (1614.) When admitted was a shy delicate child, could speak a little, but had not been at school. Is now very bright and lively, can read easy words, writes in a copy-book, can do simple addition sums, can tell the hours of the clock, sings with words very sweetly, drills very well indeed, hems neatly, and took part in the opera at Christmas.

M. (1587.) When admitted was a very ignorant boy, rather stupid and dull, took no interest in anything. Now, is much brighter, reads well, writes a good copy, does simple addition sums, very good at Kindergarten work, drills well, and sews neatly. Gives intelligent answers in Object Lessons. Makes beds, sweeps and helps generally in the dormitory.

SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Reports of the Schoolmaster,
Schoolmistress, and Gymnastic Master.

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
	233	63	79	184	559
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	0	9	2	2	13
2. Make some attempt	4	14	18	22	58
3. Make a few articulate sounds	5	13	5	12	35
4. Speak indistinctly	31	7	14	19	71
5. Speak fairly	65	13	11	28	117
6. Speak well	128	7	29	101	265
					559
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	30	48	48	74	200
2. Know a few letters... ..	69	11	11	38	129
3. Know at sight a few words	36	1	2	16	55
4. Know all the letters	16	2	9	14	41
5. Read easy words and spell them	34	1	5	24	64
6. Read fairly*	48	0	4	18	70
<i>* 72 Patients read books alone for amusement.</i>					559
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble	15	38	45	61	159
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate... ..	62	24	16	45	147
3. Do. do. in copy book	28	1	7	23	59
4. Form letters in copybook	17	0	2	15	34
5. Write easy words in copy book	52	0	3	10	65
6. Write fairly*	59	0	6	30	95
<i>*78 Patients write letters home with assistance and 31 without assistance.</i>					559
<i>456 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.</i>					
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	9	36	40	61	146
2. Count a little	51	21	17	34	123
3. Count up to 30	56	5	8	37	106
4. Understand value of unit figures	30	1	8	29	68
5. Work simple addition sums	58	0	5	9	72
6. Work easy sums in simple rules*	29	0	1	14	44
<i>*12 Boys work sums in the compound rules.</i>					559

SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	233	63	79	184	559
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	72	57	56	107	292
2. Know some of the hours	50	6	11	41	108
3. Know all the hours	44	0	8	18	70
4. Know the hours and quarters	11	0	3	6	20
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes	15	0	0	5	20
6. Can tell the time to a minute	41	0	1	7	49
VI. SHOP LESSON.					559
1. Know no coins nor weights... ..	32	36	51	82	201
2. Know a few coins	63	16	11	36	126
3. Do. do. and weights	44	10	11	37	102
4. Know all the coins and some weights	43	1	4	17	65
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little	35	0	2	6	43
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly	16	0	0	6	22
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					559
1. Know no colours	20	38	47	59	164
2. Know black and white	30	4	8	23	65
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	44	9	5	25	83
4. Know all the simple colours	59	9	14	47	129
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	58	3	1	11	73
6. Know and can match most compound shades	22	0	4	19	45
VIII. MUSIC.					559
1. No interest in musical sounds	0	5	0	0	5
2. Attentive to do. do.	18	36	38	35	127
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	56	17	12	36	121
4. Do. do. with words	155	5	27	104	291
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	4	0	2	9	15
6. Sing from do. do.	0	0	0	0	0
IX. DRILL.					559
1. Have no idea of drill	0	11	9	13	33
2. Stand at attention when told	7	31	30	33	101
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	27	14	10	24	75
4. Go through extension movements fairly	81	6	10	35	132
5. Do. do. do. well, and march	71	1	6	12	90
6. Do. do. do. to music	47	0	14	67	128
					559

JAMES DIGGENS,

PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Return of the Trade Instructors, Chief Attendant, and Head Nurse. It must be understood that the occupations are progressive, in order of difficulty, from 1 to 6; occupation in a higher grade usually implying familiarity with the lower grades.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
I. TAILORING.						
1. Preliminary Work	3	0	0	0	3	11 Tailors.
2. Sewing Linings	1	1	0	2	4	
3. Do. Seams	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Felling	0	0	2	0	2	
5. Making Garments	0	0	1	0	1	
6. Machining	0	0	0	1	1	
II. SHOEMAKING.						
1. Preliminary Work	0	0	0	0	0	11 Shoemakers.
2. Stitching Backs	0	1	2	0	3	
3. Closing Sides	0	0	1	2	3	
4. Patching aud Nailing	0	3	0	0	3	
5. Repairing	0	1	0	0	1	
6. Bottoming (making)	0	0	1	0	1	
III. JOINERY.						
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools) ...	0	5	5	0	10	21 Joiners.
2. Planing at Bench	0	1	1	1	3	
3. Making frames	0	0	0	0	0	
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	0	0	1	0	1	
5. Work at Bench (Dovetailing, &c.) ...	0	2	1	0	3	
6. Making Furniture	0	1	1	2	4	
IV. GARDENING.						
1. Preliminary work in weeding class ...	0	0	0	0	0	18 Gardeners.
2. Barrow filling and emptying	0	2	0	0	2	
3. Weeding amongst crops	0	3	3	0	6	
4. Picking peas, fruits, &c.	0	0	3	0	3	
5. Digging	0	0	0	2	2	
6. Potato-setting, &c. (can also dig)... ..	0	0	4	1	5	
V. OUT-DOOR WORK.						
Miscellaneous Work under Labour						
Master	1	7	6	0	† 14	

† Others employed during haytime, &c.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
VI. FARMING.						
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c... ..	0	0	0	0	0	14 Farm Boys. 0 3 1 2 3 5
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	0	3	0	0	0	
3. Feeding stock	0	1	0	0	0	
4. Weeding amongst crops (Hoe)	0	1	1	0	0	
5. Work with Horses and Carts	0	1	2	0	0	
6. Milking, &c	1	1	2	1		
VII. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	10	10	6	1	27	35 in Industrial Training Shop. 0 2 0 0 0 6
2. Plaiting Coir	0	0	0	0	0	
3. Mat-making	1	0	0	1	1	
4. Brush-filling	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Palliasse and Mattress-making	0	0	0	0	0	
6. Basket-making*	2	1	1	2	6	
<i>*Also 6 patients make Baskets in School.</i>						
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning	2	9	6	3	20	72 miscellaneously employed. 15 12 11 1 1 10 2
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work ...	4	1	6	4	15	
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c. ...	2	5	4	1	12	
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy ...	0	3	2	6	11	
5. Assisting Stoker	0	0	0	1	1	
6. Assisting Painter	0	1	0	0	1	
7. Assisting Baker	0	2	0	8	10	
8. Employed in Office	0	0	2	0	2	

Total number of Senior Boys employed in Industrial Occupations 196.

Six Senior Boys (also otherwise employed) act as Messengers to Lancaster.

Several others assist in Dormitory and Day-room arrangements, and in dressing and attending on other Patients.

40 Junior Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation); 50 are taught needlework, 75 do Kindergarten work, and 9 make beds.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.		No. employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.	
Chief kinds of Occupation.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.		
1. Preliminary work—Industrial Class ...	2	14	9	5	30	132	
2. Sweeping, dusting, &c, ...	0	2	6	5	13		
3. Bed-making	0	26	18	3	47		
4. Scrubbing and general house work ...	0	3	11	15	29		
5. Laundry-work	}	0	0	7	6		13
6. *Sewing and knitting							

*In School 25 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 25 hem, 7 sew fairly, 8 sew fairly and knit, 38 sew, knit, and do wool-work, and 10 work at basket-making.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 102, and 30 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making a total of 132 under Industrial Training.

JAMES DIGGENS,

PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired
TAILORS.			GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.		
Coats	167	...	Aprons	142	506
Trousers	426	...	Chemises	118	2640
Vests	167	...	Collars	...	742
Loose Linings... ..	545	...	Drawers... ..	212	3615
	1305	...	Dresses	31	4143
			Feeders	27	532
TAILORESSES.			Flannel Petticoats ...	129	1667
Coats	36	3895	Flannel Vests	138	1640
Overcoats	...	433	Hoods	16	570
Trousers	96	8392	Jackets	...	133
Vests	36	2845	Nightdresses... ..	36	3842
Combinations	...	3	Nightshirts	78	...
Loose Linings	4	...	Pinafores	336	7216
	172	15568	Shirts	...	1847
			Skirts	53	617
			Stays	...	381
SHOEMAKERS.				1316	30091
Boots (pairs)	475	2239	LINEN ROOM.		
UPHOLSTERERS.			Bed Protectors	...	13
Bolsters	40	396	Bolster Slips... ..	204	577
Mats	2	37	Blankets... ..	...	377
Mattresses... ..	18	544	Blinds	7	39
Palliasses	...	85	Counterpanes	63	1017
Wool Beds	...	5	Curtains... ..	...	27
	60	1067	Dinner Napkins	...	51
BOYS' WARDROBE.			Mackintoshes	70	...
Aprons	...	1182	Pillow Slips	95	409
Caps	...	415	Sheets	380	1397
Collars	...	3987	Table Cloths... ..	38	322
Drawers	...	4487	Toilet Covers	...	89
Feeders	...	12	Tea Cloths	50	317
Flannel Vests	...	2135	Towels	294	910
Jackets, Linen... ..	...	755		1201	5545
Jerseys	...	68	PLUMBERS.		
Nightshirts	...	3239	All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.		
Shirts	...	7455	CARPENTERS.		
Socks and Stockings ...	...	6625	All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.		
Ties	...	65	PAINTER.		
	...	30425	Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.		
GIRLS' SCHOOL.			LAUNDRY.		
Aprons	32	...	Number of Pieces Washed :—		
Chemises	6	...	Sheets	45,064	
Feeders	69	...	Pinafores	38,310	
Pudding Cloths	44	...	Nightshirts	26,816	
Sheets... ..	6	...	Nightdresses	23,511	
Towels... ..	66	...	Other Articles	425,579	
	223	...		559,280	

TABLE

Showing Condition of Patients discharged during year.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
"Relieved" {	Much improved	...	...	...	..	10	4	14
	Moderately improved	...	...	...	...	23	9	32
	Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	10	4	14
	Not improved	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
						45	17	62

TABLE

Showing Ages of Patients who have resided in the Asylum, and of those who have died, during the fifty-two weeks included in the Medical Superintendent's General Report.

AGES On 30th June, 1895.				NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
From 5 to 10 years	...			25	18	43	2	1	3
10 „ 15 „	...			115	73	188	5	5	10
15 „ 20 „	...			153	69	222	5	5	10
20 and upwards	...			145	54	199	6	2	8
				438	214	652	18	13	31

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

S P E E C H
OF
THE RIGHT HON.
SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.,
(CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),
At a Public Meeting, at Rochdale, June 18th, 1896.

Sir John T. Hibbert was cordially received on rising to the call of His Worship. He said there was no doubt that the Institution they had to bring before them that day was one which affected not one class, but all classes. Happily it was not influenced by either political considerations or educational considerations. It appealed to all classes on the broad basis of Christian duty, to the poorest class they had among them. He knew that their Institution had in past times received the very fullest and most liberal support from Rochdale. Thirty years ago a meeting was held in Rochdale—two years before the first stone of the Institution was laid—for the purpose of asking for contributions. The Mayor had told them that there were names well known to all of them at that meeting. The Mayor had referred to Mr. Kelsall, and had also named his friend, Mr. Hurst, whose presence he regretted was not possible there that night, but who, during the whole time he had been a member of the Rochdale Committee and had been treasurer of the Rochdale Branch, had devoted himself most loyally to the interests of the Institution (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hurst had been the means of obtaining large subscriptions, and he personally regretted that he had not the pleasure of seeing him there that night. At that meeting held thirty years ago no less a sum than £1,500 was subscribed—(applause)—so that Rochdale had very considerable influence in the establishment of the Institution. They had a new treasurer in the place of Mr. Hurst—his relative Mr. Herbert Radcliffe, a young and active man, who he had no doubt would do his duty as treasurer in trying to rival the doings of previous times. He did not know that he need refer any further to the past, except to say that amongst the old members who were still connected with their Institution was Mr. Frank Crowther—(applause)—who had been a most kind and generous friend to the Institution from the very start. Happily he was spared and was still amongst them. In speaking of what had been done by Rochdale and Rochdale subscribers, he would like to mention what had been done by the Rochdale Ladies' Association—(applause)—for in these works of sympathy and charity the ladies were able to accomplish even more than the men. Since their establishment in 1886 the Ladies' Association connected with the Institution had obtained for the funds no less a sum than £1,411. (Applause.) That was a noble and good work. The ladies had done it under very great difficulties, because he believed the greater proportion of this sum had been obtained in small subscriptions—(hear, hear)—subscriptions as small as 5s. (Applause.) There was one other matter in connection with Rochdale to which he would like to allude, and that was the large money assistance which had been given to the Institution from Rochdale by the different co operative and friendly societies—(applause)—and he was glad that it was so. Their Institution, if it was an Institution for any class, was an Institution for the working class. (Hear, hear.) Those gentlemen who were connected with these societies had recognised that it was an Institution

in which they were interested, and in which they felt they could devote their assistance and their money in a very good direction. He named this because he should like to see the co-operative and the friendly societies of other parts of the northern counties follow in the footsteps of those at Rochdale. There was the Rochdale Provident Association, who made a gift of £294 to the Institution—(hear, hear)—there was the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, who made a gift of £105 and a subscription of £21 per annum. (Applause.) The Newbold Friendly Society had for several years past subscribed 15 guineas annually. (Hear, hear.) The Brickfield Equitable Friends' Co-operative Society made a donation of five guineas, the Heywood Industrial Co-operative Society gave £42 15s., the Rochdale District Co-operative Corn Mill Society gave £21—(applause)—the Sons of Temperance two guineas, and the United Free Gardeners two guineas. (Hear, hear.) Their Institution provided for 600 idiots and imbeciles, but in England and Wales there were no less than 32,700, as taken by the census of 1881. Of the 32,700, according to the Census, 9,200 were returned as under 20 years of age, but the Census Commissioners estimated the actual number as 18,000. Of that 18,000 they might take it that about 5,000 lived in the seven northern counties. All they had to offer for that number was a place to accommodate 600. Throughout England and Wales there was accommodation for not more than 2,500. No doubt people might say the lunatic asylums offered accommodation. To such people he would like to point out that lunatics and idiots were two different classes. The State provided for lunatics, but made no provision for idiots and imbeciles. Power was given to send an idiot or an imbecile to a lunatic asylum, but a lunatic asylum was the last place to which a poor idiot or imbecile ought to be sent. (Hear, hear.) The workhouse was not a fit place for an idiot or imbecile. This poor class existed largely in workhouses because there was no other place for them. About 130 poor imbecile boys and girls in the Royal Albert Asylum were sent to the Institution at the expense of the guardians in the seven northern counties. There were, at the same time, hundreds of imbeciles and idiots in our workhouses, and when he knew they could not possibly make provision for this large class by voluntary contributions, he came to the conclusion that provision ought to be made by the local authority or by the State. Why should not a large county like Lancashire have its own asylum for pauper imbeciles? He was inclined to think that the Asylums Board of Lancashire were willing to consider the matter. They had bought an estate at Winwick for the purpose of building an additional lunatic asylum. There was a fine old mansion on the estate, and he was hopeful that the Asylums Board would set that mansion apart for the purpose of training and receiving the imbeciles of the county. As to the provision that was made in other countries, he mentioned that in the United States of America there were, at the close of 1892, 19 public institutions for the purpose of dealing with the imbecile class, and there were in those institutions no less a number than 6,000 such persons. Germany had 29 public institutions for the imbecile and feeble-minded class; Switzerland had 14 public and private institutions; Denmark had three, and Norway three also. In connection with the institutions in the United States, there were not only training institutions, but also custodial establishments, where those who had been trained, and were unable to obtain work, or had no homes, might be occupied, and earn their living. (Applause.) The Metropolitan Asylums' Board had established the same thing, and there were at the present moment two thousand persons in those two classes of institutions. (Applause.) Another matter to be thought about was that in regard to epileptics. It would be a source of great gratification if some charitably-disposed person would defray the cost of building a home in the grounds of the Royal Albert Asylum for the purpose of treating poor epileptic patients. So far as Lancashire was concerned, Lancashire had done its duty towards their institutions, and so had

Yorkshire. It was a great thing that an Institution owned a magnificent building in a beautiful situation, and surrounded by its own estate of about 170 acres, 28 years after the laying of the foundation stone. They also had a Sustentation Fund, which approached to something between £4,000 and £5,000, and he was happy to say there was no debt upon the Institution. All this had been done by the great generosity of persons living in the Seven Northern Counties. There was one evidence which he must name—that of a gentleman in Yorkshire, the Rev. Richard Brooke. Mr. Brooke was interested in a meeting at Scarborough which was being held on behalf of the Institution, as that meeting was being held there that night. He desired to see the building which was being erected, and he came over from Yorkshire to Lancaster for that purpose. Before his death he commended the Institution to his wife's beneficence, and Mrs. Brooke, not wishing to stand in its way, paid over the munificent sum of £30,000 to the Central Committee. (Applause.) They had had several cases of large legacies. They had a legacy of £10,000 from the late Mr. Wrigley, of Bury, and two other legacies of £10,000 each. But because all this had been done by gentlemen who had passed away from them, it was no reason why they should not do their share. They were called upon now to do their share, and he felt quite sure that Lancashire would do its share in carrying on this great work. He need not tell them what was done in the Institution, except that of course there was the training of the body of the patients, and there was the education of the mind, and the instilling into them of better habits. People often fancied that an asylum for imbeciles must be a very sad place to visit. Why, the imbeciles were as happy as the days were long. They saw their happy faces the moment they went amongst them. Of oourse it was a sad sight, but if they knew the changes which took place in these boys and girls who went to the Institution, they would feel most anxious to do their best for it. (Hear, hear.) Of course, he could speak of many cases that had occurred during the time he had been connected with the Institution. He would refer to the case of a poor boy called John Berry. The other day a parcel reached him by parcels post, and he saw that it had his friend Mr. Diggins's signature on the form. When he opened the parcel he found inside a most beautiful oak inkstand, which had been carved by this imbecile boy. The design was most beautiful, and his (Sir John's) name was carved thereon in full. (Hear, hear.) He could refer to many other cases. At Whitsuntide they were in the habit of having at the Institution a kind of gala day, when these poor children amuse themselves by means of sports and other things. On last Whit-Monday four discharged patients were present. One was working at a dye shop and earned 16s. a week; another was a scavenger earning 15s. a week; another was a farm labourer earning 4s. a week with food and lodging; and another was employed in selling milk and was earning 6s. a week with food and lodging. All these four were maintaining themselves, and one of them was helping to maintain his mother. (Applause.) The next case was a remarkable one. In May an ex-patient called at the Asylum dressed in the gay uniform of a private in the Hussars. (Hear, hear.) He had been in the army two years and had a good conduct badge. (Hear, hear.) He bore himself in the most soldierly fashion, and, as they might suppose, was the admiration of his old friends. Two others who had been patients in the asylum had also joined the army, and they had been told that they made most excellent recruits. (Hear, hear.) The grounds of his appeal to them that day were three-fold. They had often heard about a thing being twice blessed, but he thought this was thrice blessed. It blessed the poor imbecile who received the education; it blessed the family who sent it for an education; and it blessed the community. He thought he would not have appealed to them on these three grounds unsuccessfully on that occasion. (Applause.)

LIST OF CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

WHO HAVE ALREADY PREACHED IN AID OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.



The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ;
Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church,
Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester (the late), at the Parish Church,
Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ;
Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

The Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (now Dean of Llandaff), at the Parish
Church, Leeds ; Rev. Dr. Atlay (the late), Vicar.

Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; also at
St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, Rev. W. Armitage, Vicar.

Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.

Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. Armour, St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.

Rev. Canon Ashwell (the late), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.

Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Cockerham Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. C. Bache, (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.

Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.

Rev. H. Barnacle (the late), Parish Church, Knutsford.

Rev. H. Glanville Barnacle, Holmes Chapel, Crewe.

Rev. P. Bartlett (the late), Christ Church, Lancaster.

Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, near Leeds.

Rev. W. Mardon Beeby (the late), Burngreave Congregational Church, Pitsmoor
Sheffield.

Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.

Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellet, Lancaster.

Rev. Canon Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.

Rev. Francis Bolton, (London), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. Bonsey, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.

- Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. R. T. Bradbury, (the late), St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. W. Bridges, Holme St. Cuthbert Church, Wigton.
- Rev. G. Shaw Briggs, Salem Congregational Church, Otley.
- Rev. W. Barlow Brown (Edgeworth, Bolton), Earlsheaton Wesleyan Church, Dewsbury.
- Rev. C. J. Bushell (the late), Barkisland Church, Halifax.
- Rev. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave, (the late), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.
- Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. E. Chapman, (Bath), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. J. Clarke, (York), at St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster; Rev. C. Campbell, Vicar.
- Rev. John Crawford, Christ Church, East Knottingley.
- Rev. J. F. Cowley, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John W. Cundey, Emmanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors.
- Rev. M. W. B. Dawe, (Walkington, Beverley), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. G. Denyer, at St. Elisabeth's Church, Reddish Green, Stockport; Rev. E. Oldfield, Rector.
- Rev. E. Dothie (Sydenham), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. F. Earle, West Tanfield Church, Bedale.
- Rev. S. Earnshaw (the late), at the Parish Church, Sheffield; Rev. Rowley Hill (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Eden (the late), Aberford Church, South Milford.
- Rev. Vickers English, at Warton Parish Church, Carnforth; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Fleming (the late), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Dr. Flood (the late), at Masham Church, Bedale; Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar.
- Rev. W. H. Fothergill, Providence Congregational Church, Middleton. Manchester.
- Rev. J. Francis, (Dunham-on-Trent), St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.
- Rev. E. Green (the late), All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.
- Rev. F. W. Greenhow, East Keswick Church, Leeds.
- Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall, (the late), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. J. Hammersley, Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- The Rev. J. C. Hanson, at St. Leonard's Church, Thornton-le-Street, Thirsk; Rev. E. G. Wadeson, Vicar.
- Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Rev. H. Hassard, Stockton-on-the-Forest Church, York.
- Rev. S. Hastings, Rector of Halton, Lancaster; Camp Service of 2nd Adm. Battalion of West Riding Volunteers at Morecambe; also at Worsley Church, Manchester, the Rev. the Marquis of Normanby, Vicar; and at the Parish Church, Lancaster, the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

- Rev. Canon Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.
- Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.
- Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.
- Rev. Thompson Hesk, (Chertsey), Wesley Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. Rowley Hill, (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Parish Church, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.
- Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
- Rev. C. F. D. Hodge, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.
- Rev. A. Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.
- Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.
- Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
- Rev. Canon Hornby (the late), St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.
- Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
- Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth ; Rev. E. Green, (the late), Vicar.
- Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.
- Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.
- Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. C. H. Joberns, (West Bromwich), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.
- Rev. J. C. Kershaw, St. Leonard's Church, Walton-le-Dale, Preston.
- Rev. Wm. C. Kewish, (Birkenhead), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester.
- Rev. P. C. Kidd (the late), Parish Church, Skipton.
- Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- Rev. Peter Knowles, at Warton Parish Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room, Carnforth ; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford-Leigh, Manchester.
- Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.
- The Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D., Dean of Norwich, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., (the late), and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. H. Lomax, Church of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, Halifax.
- Rev. Charles H. Lowry, Kirkby Ireleth Church, Kirkby Ireleth.
- Rev. Canon Maclure, (now Dean of Manchester), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves, Burnley ; also at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster, the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.
- Rev. E. F. Manby (the late), Morecambe Church.
- Rev. R. W. Marriott, (Newark), Aldborough Church, Boroughbridge.

- Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.
- Rev. Robert Martin, D.D., Irlam Church, near Manchester.
- Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
- Rev. J. M. Morgan, Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness
- Rev. G. G. Morton, Parish Church, Ulverston.
- Rev. W. W. Mote (Henham, Essex), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., (the late), South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
- Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
- Rev. John Owen (the late), Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. J. L. Pain, (the late), St. John's Church, Silverdale ; also at Warton Church, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. T. H. Pain, Warton Parish Church, Carnforth.
- Rev. R. C. Pattenson, Melmerby Church, Penrith.
- Rev. Wilson Pedder (the late), Churchtown Church, Garstang.
- Rev. F. E. Perrin (the late), Ribchester.
- Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.
- Rev. W. E. Pryke, at the Parish Church, Lancaster, Rev. Canon Allen, D.D. Vicar ; and at Warton Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. T. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D., (now Lord Bishop of Perth, Western Australia), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D. Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
- Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
- Rev. R. N. Sharpe (the late), St. Mary's Church, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. Shilleto (the late), Goosnargh Church, Preston.
- Rev. J. Simpson (the late), Kirkby Stephen, at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale ; the Rev. Canon Ware (now Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness), Vicar.
- Rev. Wm. Sleigh, St. John's Church, Silverdale.
- Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.
- Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. Smith, Shadwell Church, Leeds.
- Rev. T. Jackson Smith, (Patcham, Brighton), St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Manchester.
- Rev. H. A. Starkie, (Pendleton, Clitheroe), Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
- Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creaser, at St. John Baptist's Church, Tue Brook, Liverpool ; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.
- Rev. W. Stocks, St. Leonard's Church, Downham, Clitheroe.

Rev. Geo. Style, Giggleswick, Settle.

Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. the late, (Manchester), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.

Rev. C. C. Tyte (the late), Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.

Rev. Canon Upperton, Ince Church, Chester.

Rev. G. F. Weston (the late), Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.

Rev. E. White (the late), Quernmore Church, Lancaster.

Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham ; also at All Saints' Eshwinning, and Ushaw Moor, Durham.

Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.

Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.

Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.

Rev. P. J. Woodcock, St. Paul's Church, Chester.

Rev. A. Woods, at Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands ; Rev. J. Hammersley Vicar.

Rev. John Wordsworth (Carlisle), Gosforth Church, Gosforth, Cumberland.

Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.



PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

- Allen, The Misses, The Laurels, Lancaster, Scrap Book for Christmas Tree.
 Anonymous, Bournemouth, Tennis Bats and Balls.
 Arensberg, L., Bradford, 5s, for Christmas Tree.
 Ashburner, Miss, Kirkby-in-Furness, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Bagnall and Wilcock, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Barnes, John, Preston, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs., Baldrand, Lancaster, 100 Bags of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs. Wm., Dalton Square, Lancaster, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Bell, Thomas, Lancaster, Parcel of Books for Christmas Tree.
 Blades, Mrs., Parkfield, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree ; also £1 additional for Staff Library.
 Bond, Miss, Oakbank, Lancaster, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Brodrick, Mrs., Farnley, Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Bull, Mrs., London, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Carrick, Miss, Carlisle, 10s for Christmas Tree.
 Chadwick, Mrs., Oldham, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Christian, Sarah (ex-pupil of the R. A. A.), Manchester, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Clark, Miss, Queen Street, Lancaster, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Codd, Mrs., Brighton, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Craven, Joseph, Thornton, Bradford, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Crossley, Mrs. D. J., Hebden Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Dawson, J., Leeds, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Dickson, Mrs., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, 4,750 Bulbs of various kinds.
 Diggins, Mrs., Lancaster, Boxes of Biscuits and 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Foster, Colonel, M.P., and Mrs. Foster, Hornby Castle, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Gelder, J. W. (ex-pupil of the R. A. A.), Leeds, 5s for Christmas Tree.
 Gibson, J. K., Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Materials for Costumes, and Books.
 Gill, T. and Mrs Gill, Lancaster, 5s., for Christmas Tree.
 Godden, Isaac L. (ex-pupil of the R. A. A), Sheffield, Purses for Christmas Tree.
 Green, Thomas, Otley, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Greenhalgh, Wm., Leeds, Toys, Sweets, &c. for Christmas Tree.
 Greenwood, Mrs., Accrington, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Greg, Albert, Caton, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Hall, William, Market Street, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Handley, H., Chester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Happold, F., Brooklands, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree,
 Heawood. C., Heaton Norris, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
 Hetherington George, Scotforth, Scrap Book for Christmas Tree.
 Heywood, Arthur H., Windermere, £2 for Christmas Tree.
 Hibbert, the Right Hon. Sir John T., and Lady Hibbert, Grange-over-Sands, £2 for Christmas Tree.
 Hill, Albert, Halifax, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Hind, Rev. J., Batley, Toys and Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Holland, J. and Mrs. Holland, R. A. A., 10s for Christmas Tree.
 The Mayor and Mayoress of Lancaster (Mr. and Mrs. W. Huntington), Toys, Balls, Bon-bons, and Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Hurst, Mrs Richard, Rochdale, Two Boxes of Apples for Christmas Tree.
 Hutchence, W. G., Lancaster, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Irving, Rev. T. H., Grange-over-Sands, Flowers from Flower Service at Lindale Church.
 Jackson, Mrs., Jarrow, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Jackson, Rev. T. R., Market Harborough, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Jeeves, Mrs., Malvern, Coloured Pictures and £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Judge, Mrs., Lindow Lodge, Lancaster, Coloured Pictures, Illustrated Papers, Books, &c.

- Latue, Mrs., Coxhoe, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Lee, J., Whitfield, Langley-on-Tyne, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Lewtas, Mrs., St. Mary's Gate, Lancaster, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Mc Adam, John, Manchester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Macdonald, Mrs., Clougha View, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Mashiter, The Misses, Cheapside, Lancaster, Toys, Dolls, and Materials for Fancy Work, for Christmas Tree.
- Maxsted, G. W., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Millington, G., Lancaster, Pictures, Picture-books, and Games, for Christmas Tree.
- Milner, E. and J. L., Lancaster, Books, Texts, &c. for Christmas Tree.
- Morton, Mrs., Netherwastdale, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Newsome, Mrs., Bardsey, Leeds, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Nickson, J., Blackpool, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Owen, Mrs., Beeston, Leeds, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Peacock, Mrs., Liverpool, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Pickles, J., Bradford, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Piercey, Mrs., Kinnerton, Chester, 4s. for Christmas Tree.
- Preston, J. T., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Price, Mrs., Widnes, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Pye, W. and J., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Radley, Mrs., Morecambe, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Ramsbotham, Dr., Leeds, Toys, Sweets and Biscuits for Christmas Tree.
- Rawes, Miss, Kirkby-in-Furness, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, J. Selwyn, Sowerby Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, Mrs. F. E., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, F. Gerald S., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Religious Tract Society, per Rev. H. W. Smith, Lancaster, Books, Pictures, Cards, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Reynolds and Branson, Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Richardson, Alfred (ex-pupil of the R.A.A.), Workington, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Robson, W., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Rotherford, R., Ravensworth, Gateshead, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Sanderson, Miss, Hampstead, London, Scrap-books for Christmas Tree.
- Satterthwaite, John, Scotforth, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Seward, Abram, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Seward, Miss Amy L., Lancaster, Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.
- Shand, W., Lancaster, Mistletoe for Christmas Tree.
- Shaw, Mrs. E. B., Lancaster, Workboxes, Blotting Books, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Sherson, The Misses, Yealand Conyers, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Shuttleworth, Mrs., Richmond, Surrey, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Simpson, Matthew, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Papers.
- Simpson, Mrs., Penrith, Woollen Articles of Clothing, Purse, &c. for Christmas Tree.
- Smalley, R., Morecambe, Seven Photographs.
- Smith, Miss, London, Woollen Cuffs for Christmas Tree.
- Smith, T. D. and Son, Lancaster, Barrel of Apples and Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Starkie, Mrs., Ashton Hall, Lancaster, Books and Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Storey, Mrs. E., Crosslands, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Storey, Lady, Westfield House, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Sutcliffe, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys and Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Sutcliffe, Mrs., King Cross, Halifax, Print Cot Quilt.
- Telford-Smith, Mrs., R.A.A., 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Thorne, Mrs., Liverpool, Christmas Cards and Booklets for Christmas Tree.
- Todd, The Misses, Regent Street, Lancaster, Sweets for Christmas Tree.
- Warburton, J. S., Manchester, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Wigley, J. M., Market Street, Lancaster, Pictures, Portrait Frames, Inkstands, Stationery, and 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Wilson, Miss, Kendal, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Wilson, C., Leeds, Hamper of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Wright, Alfred, London, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Wright, Mrs. L., Bowerham, Lancaster, Mouth Organs for Christmas Tree.
- Wrigley, Mrs., and Miss Wrigley, Windermere, Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
- "X.Y.Z.," Lancaster, Handkerchiefs for Christmas Tree.

CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Householders' Schedules at the Census of 1881 :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
16,105.	16,612.	32,717.

The Seven Northern Counties comprising the Royal Albert Asylum District :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE	1911	1798	3709
YORKSHIRE	1414	1489	2903
DURHAM	292	322	614
CHESHIRE... ..	376	382	758
NORTHUMBERLAND	258	228	486
CUMBERLAND... ..	106	103	209
WESTMORLAND	40	45	85
Total of the District	4397	4367	8764

The returns are, undoubtedly, far below the actual number. It is obvious that, for various reasons, many persons throughout the country, who unquestionably belong to the class "Idiots and Imbeciles," would not be returned as such in the Householders' Schedules; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that at the Census of 1871 the Superintendent Registrar of an extensive district ascertained, after careful enquiry, that fully 25 per cent. of the Idiots and Imbeciles in his district had not been returned. It may be assumed that the Census Officers of the district secured more than average completeness in their returns, as they received precise and special instructions to see that the Column in the Schedules headed "Imbecile or Idiot" was filled up in all proper cases.

The number of Idiots and Imbeciles of 5 years of age and under 20, returned in the Seven Northern Counties at the Census of 1881 was 2422. Probably a great many at the early period of life would not be entered in the Schedules, owing to the natural disinclination of parents to conclude that their children are so far mentally afflicted as to render it necessary to return them as Idiots or Imbeciles.

The following is the Ratio of returned Idiots and Imbeciles to the entire population in the several places named (Census 1881):—

Name.	Population	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots & Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND AND WALES	25,974,439	32717	794	25·2
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	8,627,156	8764	984	20·3
LANCASHIRE... ..	3,485,819	3709	940	21·2
YORKSHIRE	2,894,759	2903	997	20·0
DURHAM... ..	875,166	614	1425	14·0
CHESHIRE	622,365	758	821	24·3
NORTHUMBERLAND	434,086	486	893	22·4
CUMBERLAND	250,647	209	1199	16·7
WESTMORLAND	64,314	85	757	26·4

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties.

LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

LANCASHIRE.

	No.		No.
Accrington...	2	Middleton, Manchester ...	1
Ashton-under-Lyne...	2	Milnrow, Rochdale...	1
Atherton ...	1	Morecambe ...	1
Bamford, Rochdale...	1	Oldham ...	21
Barrow-in-Furness ...	2	Ormskirk ...	2
Bedford-Leigh ...	6	Penwortham, Preston ...	1
Blackburn ...	8	Prescot, Liverpool ...	4
Bolton-le-Moors ...	10	Preston ...	9
Burnley ...	7	Radcliffe ...	1
Bury ...	4	Rixton, Warrington...	1
Caton, Lancaster ...	2	Rochdale ...	8
Darwen ...	1	Seaforth, Liverpool...	1
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors...	2	St. Anne's-on-Sea ...	1
Garston, Liverpool ...	2	St. Helens... ..	4
Grange-over-Sands ...	1	Southport ...	2
Heaton Norris ...	1	Stalybridge ...	1
Helmshore... ..	1	Todmorden, Rochdale ...	1
Heywood, Rochdale ...	1	Ulverston ...	2
Inskip, Preston ...	1	Warrington ...	1
Kirkby-in-Furness ...	1	Widnes ...	2
Kirkham, Preston ...	1	Wigan... ..	3
Lancaster ...	9		
Liverpool ...	49		
Manchester and Salford...	71		
			254

CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge ...	1	Lymm... ..	1
Alsager ...	1	Macclesfield ...	4
Birkenhead ...	6	Northwich ...	1
Chester ...	10	Sale ...	2
Congleton ...	1	Seacombe ...	1
Crewe ...	2	Stockport ...	7
Disley ...	1	Tranmere ...	1
Hoylelake ...	1	West Kirby ...	1
Hyde ...	3	Winsford ...	1
Latchford ...	1		
Liscard ...	1		
			47

YORKSHIRE.

	No.		No.
Allerton, Bradford	1	Malton... ..	1
Altofts... ..	1	Marske-by-the-Sea	1
Baildon, Bradford	1	Mexborough	1
Barkisland, Halifax... ..	1	Middlesbrough	1
Barnsley	1	Morley... ..	1
Bentham	1	Northallerton	1
Bingley, Bradford	1	Pickering	2
Boroughbridge... ..	1	Pudsey	2
Bradford	7	Queensbury, Bradford	1
Brighouse, Halifax	2	Rastrick, Halifax	2
Campsall, Doncaster	1	Redcar	1
Carlton, Snaith	1	Riccall, York	1
Cleckheaton	1	Richmond	2
Conisborough	2	Ripon	1
Dewsbury	5	Ripponden, Halifax	1
Doncaster	5	Rossington, Doncaster	2
Farnley, Leeds... ..	1	Rotherham	8
Goole	3	Saltaire, Bradford	1
Guisborough	1	Scarborough	1
Halifax	13	Scissett, Huddersfield	1
Harrogate	2	Sheffield	4
Hebden Bridge, Halifax... ..	2	Skipton	2
Huddersfield	8	Stanningley, Leeds... ..	1
Hull	4	Wakefield	8
Keighley	3	York	7
Leeds	27		
Liversedge	1		
Low Moor, Bradford	2		
Luddenden, Halifax	2		

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DURHAM.

Barnard Castle... ..	1	Jarrow... ..	2
Bishop Auckland	2	Ravensworth	1
Coundon	1	Seaham Harbour	1
Coxhoe	2	Shincliffe	1
Darlington... ..	4	South Shields	3
Durham	2	Spennymoor	1
Easington	2	Stockton	3
Esh, Durham	1	Sunderland	6
Fence Houses	1	West Hartlepool	2
Gateshead	11		
Hartlepool... ..	1		
Haswell	1		
Heighington	1		

50

CUMBERLAND.

Brampton	1	Wigton	2
Carlisle	7	Whitehaven	1
Cockermouth	3	Workington	1
Eskdale Green	1		
Gosforth	2		
Silloth... ..	1		

19

NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No.		No.
Alnwick	2	Tynemouth	3
Ashington	1	Wooler	1
Berwick	1	Whitfield	1
Morpeth	1		
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	6		18
North Shields	2		

WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside	1	Winster, Windermere	1
Kendal	6	Winton, Kirkby Stephen	1
Kirkby Stephen	1		
Lowther Village	1		12
Milbourn	1		

SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE	254
YORKSHIRE	155
DURHAM	50
CHESHIRE... ..	47
CUMBERLAND... ..	19
NORTHUMBERLAND	18
WESTMORLAND	12
	555
OTHER COUNTIES	4
TOTAL... ..	<u>559</u>

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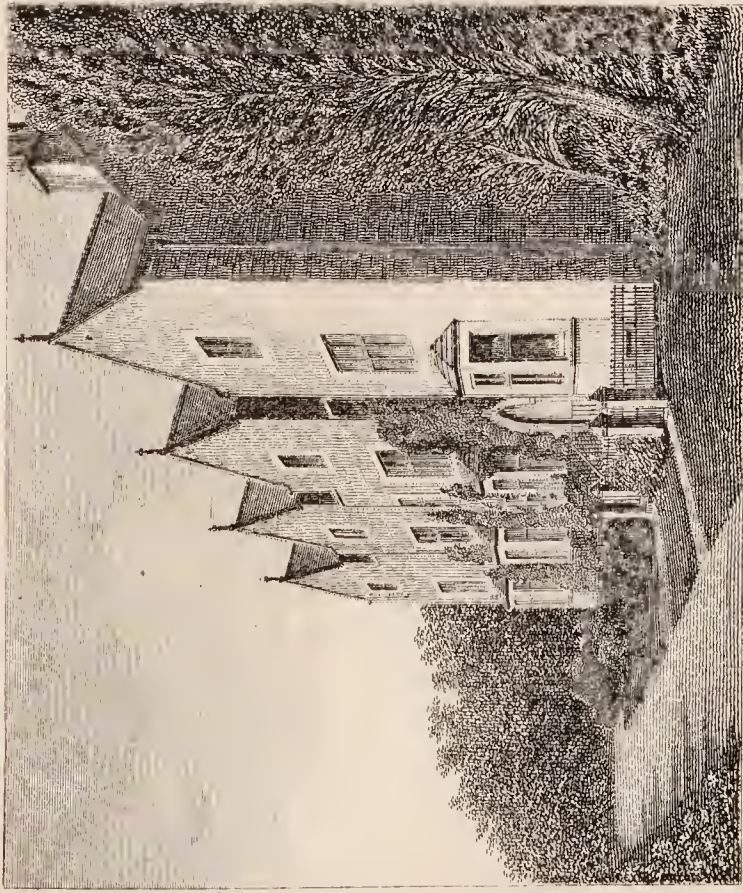
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